FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 36

22 February 1978

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT & SALT

NOVOYE VREMYA Spotlights Obstacles to SALT-II Agreement [Kuznetsov, No 8] AA 1 1/A7

Socialist Countries Submit Document on Disarmament AA 2 1/A8

CSCE/MBFR

Vorontsov: NATO Countries Delaying CSCE Final Document BB 1 1/A9

Weekly Defends Soviet Draft for CSCE Final Document [Bezymenskiy in NOVOYE VREMYA, No 8] BB 1 1/A9

FRG Scientists Issue Statement at Belgrade CSCE Meeting BB 3 1/A11

GENERAL

International Situation--Questions and Answers [Kosovan, Zagladin, Mirskiy, Strzhizhovskiy, Kalyagin] A 1 1/A12

Disarmament, SALT A 1 1/A12

Psychological Warfare A 2 1/A13

Middle East A 4 1/B1

European Parliament A 6 1/B3

CEMA Executive Committee Moscow Meeting Issues Communique [PRAVDA 17 Feb] A 8 1/B5

CDU/CSU Support for Neutron Bomb Condemned [Kornilov] A 9 1/B6

Brezhnev Cables Greetings to WDFY Congress A 11 1/B8

UNITED STATES

Carter, Jorgensen Reportedly Differ on Economic Matters B 1 1/B9

Vance View of U.S. Plane Sales to Mideast Questioned [Demchenko in PRAVDA 17 Feb] B 1 1/B9

U.S. Congressmen Protest Arms Sales to Middle East B 2 1/B10

Brown Discusses U.S. Interests in Near East, Pacific B 3 1/B11

U.S. Plans To Build Bases in Micronesia Criticized B 3 1/B11

'Reactionaries' Step Up Campaign Against Canal Treaties B 5 1/B13

U.S. Embargo Camouflages Continued Support of Pretoria [Levchenko] B 5 1/B13

Senator Condemns U.S. Aid to South Africa B 6 1/B14

CHINA

China, Not USSR, Interfering in Horn of Africa [Glazunov] C 1 1/C1

'Bellicose' Propaganda Attempts Brainwashing of PRC Youth [Belov] C 1 1/C1

EAST EUROPE

Bulgaria's Dimitrov Order Awarded to Shcherbitskiy D 1 1/C3
Patolichev Meets With Bulgarian CEMA Representative [BTA] D 1 1/C3
Polish Foreign Minister Makes Brief Stop in Moscow [IZVESTIYA 18 Feb] D 1 1/C3
Soviet, Polish Deputy Premiers Arkhipov, Kaim Confer [PRAVDA 17 Feb] D 1 1/C3
ADN Reports Speech by Commander of Soviet Forces in GDR [cross-reference] D 1 1/C3

WEST EUROPE

CIA Activity in Canada, Anti-Sovietism Scored [Petrov in PRAVDA] E 1 1/C4
U.S. Bombdrop in Sardinia Brings Out NATO Role in Italy [Malyshev] E 1 1/C4
Sardinia Exercises Fuel Spanish Fears of NATO Connection [Chernyshev in PRAVDA 16 Feb] E 2 1/C5
Tyupayev Describes NATO Military Exercises in FRG E 2 1/C5
Zakharov Raps FRG for Pursuing Missile Policy E 3 1/C6
FRG, U.S. Guns, Tanks Deal Whips Up Arms Race E 4 1/C7
Luxembourg Parliamentary Delegation Arrives in USSR E 4 1/C7
USSR's Patolichev Receives UK Deputy Trade Secretary E 5 1/C8
Italian Government Crisis Fueled by Outside Pressures [Prozhogin in PRAVDA] E 5 1/C8
Brezhnev, Kosygin Congratulates Kekkonen on Reelection [PRAVDA 16 Feb] E 5 1/C8

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Al-Asad Moscow Visit Continues With Talks, Dinner Speeches F 1 1/C9
Brezhnev, Al-Asad Talks F 1 1/C9
Kremlin Dinner F 2 1/C10
Brezhnev Dinner Speech F 2 1/C10
Al-Asad Reply F 4 1/C12
Kremlin Talks Resume F 6 1/C14
Talks End F 7 1/D1
Al-Asad Lays Wreaths F 7 1/D1
As-Sadat Puts Egypt in 'Humiliating Position of Dependence' [Kondrashov in IZVESTIYA 16 Feb] F 7 1/D1
Late Report: Jallud Grants Interview; Leaves Moscow F 11 1/D5
Praises Soviet-Libyan Ties F 11 1/D5
Departs Moscow F 11 1/D5

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

Condemnation of Egyptian Attack at Larnaca Continues G 1 1/D6
AAPSO Condemnation [Drobkov in PRAVDA 19 Feb] G 2 1/D7
Turkish Reservations Over NATO Role Noted [Akhmedzyanov in IZVESTIYA 16 Feb] G 2 1/D7

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

'NATO Militarists' Strive for Access to Africa H 1 1/D8
Aaron Ethiopia Visit Linked to 'Increased Propaganda War' [Kornilov] H 2 1/D9

Further Material on Conflict in Horn of Africa H 3 1/D10
Report on 'Egyptian Pilots' H 3 1/D10
Assab Mass Meeting H 3 1/D10
Ethiopian 'Counterrevolutionaries' H 4 1/D11
Ethiopian Peasants Return [Ustimenko] H 4 1/D11
War's Effect on Somalis H 5 1/D12
Zimbabwe Communique Says 225 Rhodesian Troops Killed H 5 1/D12
More Material on Rhodesian Internal Settlement H 5 1/D12
Western Policy H 5 1/D12
Views of 'Independent Africa' H 6 1/D13
Nkomo Criticism H 7 1/D14
'Illegal Deal' Favors Imperialism H 7 1/D14
'Sinister' S. Africa-Israel Nuclear Cooperation Reported [Aleksandrov] H 8 1/E1
SWAPO President Calls for South African Withdrawal H 9 1/E2
New Angolan Constitution Seeks 'Full Liberation' H 9 1/E2
New Angolan Party Rules Explain Membership Conditions H 10 1/E3

SOUTH ASIA

India, USSR Sign Trade Protocol in Moscow [ISI] J 1 1/E4
Desai Letter to Brezhnev Delivered in Moscow [ISI] J 1 1/E4
Brezhnev Sends Greetings to Sri Lanka President J 1 1/E4

INDOCHINA

Romanov Delegation Leaves SRV, Arrives in Moscow L 1 1/E5
Cambodia's Anti-Vietnam Propaganda Campaign Noted [PRAVDA 19 Feb] L 1 1/E5
Forces of Imperialism Seek Gain Through Border Conflict [Leontyev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 15 Feb] L 2 1/E6
USSR-SRV Cooperation Cited by SRV Broadcast Official L 2 1/E6
Lao-Soviet Friendship Society Jubilee Celebrated [PRAVDA 17 Feb] L 3 1/E7

NORTHEAST ASIA

Soviet Fishing Proposals Unacceptable to Japan [KYODO] M 1 1/E8
Japan's Relations With USSR, PRC Reviewed [Chikunov in NOVOYE VREMYA, No 8] M 1 1/E8

LATIN AMERICA & CARRIBBEAN

Cuban Ministry Statement Denies Harrassment of Somalians N 1 1/E10
Socialist Countries' Conference Opens in Havana N 1 1/E10
CPSU Congratulates Paraguayan CP on 50th Anniversary N 1 1/E10

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Leaders Send Condolences on Death of Kazakh Miners R 1 1/E11
Lithuanian Court Sentences War Criminal to Death R 1 1/E11
Correction to Item on People's Control Meeting R 1 1/E11

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Salyut-Soyuz Crew Carries Out Tests on Cryogenic System	U	1	1/E12
Experiment With Alloys	U	1	1/E12
Airborne Arctic Expedition Sever-30 Begins	U	2	1/E13
Briefs: Arctic Communications System	U	2	1/E13

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Marshal Moskalenko Writes on Armed Forces Anniversary	V	1	1/E14
IZVESTIYA Article	V	1	1/E14
PRAVDA Article	V	1	1/E14
Admiral Grishanov Comments on Role of Army, Navy	V	2	1/F1
General Pavlovskiy Explains Tasks of Armed Forces	V	3	1/F2
General Sokolov Promoted to Marshal of Soviet Union	V	4	1/F3
Military Commanders Receive Awards for Excellence	V	4	1/F3
Ogarkov, Kulikov Greet Foreign Military Delegations	V	5	1/F4
Ustinov Presents Awards	V	5	1/F4

PrEx7.10:FBIS-SOV-78-36

MAR 2 1978

FBIS-SOV-78-36
Wednesday
22 February 1978
Vol III No 36

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

SOVIET UNION

FROM BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

NOVOYE VREMYA SPOTLIGHTS OBSTACLES TO SALT-II AGREEMENT

LD211055 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 8, 17 Feb 78 p 16 LD

Article by Vl. Dunnetsov: "Creating Obstacles"

[Text] The short reports from Geneva, which is hosting the Soviet-American talks on a new, second agreement on strategic offensive arms limitation (SALT-II), are not enough, of course, to satisfy the world public's tremendous interest in this negotiation. U.S. press reports, distributed not only in the United States, frequently paint a picture that is very remote from the true state of affairs. All the more timely and significant then, was PRAVDA's 11 February editorial article shedding light on the problem and prospects of strategic arms limitation.

In the Soviet Union's opinion, the chances of bringing SALT-II to a successful conclusion are pretty good. Substantial experience has been accumulated in complex talks. The path to such talks is marked by such significant milestones as the treaty limiting ABM systems, the interim agreement on certain measures with respect to strategic offensive arms limitation; the Vladivostok accord on concluding a new long-term agreement covering additional components of strategic forces with the aim of limiting them both quantitatively and qualitatively.

True, since the change of administration in the White House, the continuity and content of the talks have been somewhat disturbed, especially since March 1977, when the U.S. representatives deliberately adopted an unacceptable stance in an attempt to obtain one-sided advantages instead of unswerving observance of the fundamental principle of equality and identical security for both sides. The Soviet Union had to make a great effort to get the talks back on the constructive track laid in Vladivostok. This was achieved during summit meetings in Geneva in May and in Washington in September. The impression was that Washington was beginning to approach the talks in a more sober and balanced fashion.

However, the difficulties have not been surmounted. What then is hampering the talks, and who is blocking the path?

An obstruction is being created by the opponents of an agreement, who become more active when the prospects of concluding such agreements become more realistic. They have created such a song and dance over the imaginary "selling out of U.S. national security" that this ballyhoo has been joined even by those whom you would expect to show self-restraint and realism. As H. Scoville, former adviser to the U.S. Defense Department, rightly says, the failure to conclude a SALT-II treaty, more precisely, the absence of a treaty, would be "a supreme catastrophe for our security and for our pocket."

The attempts to "modify" [podpravit] previously agreed provisions and to "outmaneuver" [perelgrat] the partner in the talks by limiting certain Soviet weapons systems while leaving one's hands free with regard to a whole series of strategic forces components, also hinder the talks. For example, it is proposed that all new types of ICBMs (capable of reaching the territory of the United States) be banned, but that there should be no control over ballistic missiles on submarines or over heavy bombers or cruise missiles--that is, weapons capable of reaching Soviet territory.

The Pentagon is an obstacle. During the talks, it has been far from disposed toward self-restraint, it continues full-scale development of more and more strategic arms systems and more and more means of mass destruction, including the neutron weapon.

Finally, the talks are hampered by such unseemly methods as the threat that ratification of a future agreement will "fail" in the Senate if it does not appear advantageous to the U.S. military-industrial complex.

Such maneuvers will not have the expected effect on the USSR. Nobody can expect either concessions to pressure or a signature on a document containing conditions unacceptable to the USSR. At the moment, the American side's position is reminiscent of a set of broken traffic signals that show red too often, thus preventing the green light from showing at the proper time. It is time to light the green light.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES SUBMIT DOCUMENT ON DISARMAMENT

LD2117402 Moscow TASS in English 1652 GMT 21 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, February 21, TASS--A document on a comprehensive programme of disarmament was submitted today for consideration of the Disarmament Committee by seven socialist countries--the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, GDR, Mongolia, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Speaking at the plenary meeting today, Soviet representative Viktor Likhachev recalled that the USSR's delegation head earlier submitted for the committee's consideration a memorandum of the Soviet Union on questions of ending the arms race and of disarmament, and suggested that it should be accepted as one of the main documents in drafting a comprehensive programme of disarmament.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries, members of the Disarmament Committee, considering the task of ending the arms race and of disarmament as one of the most important and pressing in the world today, now make their new contribution to drafting such a programme by their elaborated document on a comprehensive programme of disarmament. The document, which has been submitted, sets out the main aims and principles to be guided by in the sphere of disarmament, envisages concrete measures of disarmament in all possible directions and contains provisions concerning the mechanism of negotiations. Universal and complete disarmament under strict international control is the main ultimate goal of the states in the sphere of disarmament, the Soviet representative stressed. Political relaxation of international tension should be accompanied by and supplemented with military detente. Concrete partial measures of limitation of the arms race, reduction of armaments and measures of disarmament are bound to play an important role on the road towards general and complete disarmament. Measures of restraining the arms race and measures of disarmament should be based, specifically, on such important principles as undiminished security of any of the sides, parties to the agreement, renunciation of attempts of getting unilateral advantages, universal assertion and development of the principle of non-use of force in international relations, participation of the broadest number of states, particularly nuclear powers, and the states which have the most powerful armed forces, in negotiations and agreements being drawn up.

The document includes, the Soviet representative stressed, the recent proposals made by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to agree on a simultaneous halt by all states in the production of nuclear weapons, [and] any such weapons--be that atomic, hydrogen, or neutron bombs or shells. Simultaneously, the nuclear powers could undertake to start gradually reducing stockpiles of these weapons, advancing forward towards their full elimination.

VORONTSOV: NATO COUNTRIES DELAYING CSCE FINAL DOCUMENT

LD212144Y Moscow in English to Africa 1900 GMT 21 Feb 78 LD

[Text] The head of the Soviet delegation at the Belgrade meeting, Yuliy Vorontsov, has accused the NATO countries of delaying the adoption of a final document at the meeting. The NATO countries have again rejected an amended draft that the Soviet Union has prepared. In the draft, the USSR pledges readiness to help with a comprehensive solution of the problems of security and international cooperation and the expansion of cultural exchanges and contacts between people. The Western countries are trying to give priority in the final document to human rights and to put problems of further reducing tensions into the background.

WEEKLY DEFENDS SOVIET DRAFT FOR CSCE FINAL DOCUMENT

LD211631Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 8, 17 Feb 78 pp 10-11 LD

[Special correspondent L. Bezymenskiy dispatch: "Before the Finale"]

[Text] Belgrade, 13 February--The Belgrade meeting might end on the day this issue of the magazine is published. Mid-February--that is what has been determined as the date for its completion. However, work is still going on. Moreover, it has come up against difficulties that are affecting the pace. The plenary session meets only twice per week, and the rest of the time is occupied by unofficial talks.

There were also difficulties before. But they have been seen in a concentrated form in the final stage. It is now impossible not to see the maneuver that the U.S. delegation and certain other NATO countries embarked upon with the aim of revising the historic accords reached in Helsinki.

They attempted to conceal this intention with a smokescreen of assurances of their loyalty to the ideas of the final act. During the many weeks of discussions, the number of references to the final act in speeches of the delegates of the United States and certain other Western countries has been directly proportional to the number of violations by these speakers of its spirit and letter. Ever since the recess--that is, at the final stage of the meeting--A. Goldberg, leader of the U.S. delegation, has again begun to sing his "same old song" about imaginary human rights violations in the socialist countries. The bad example has proved infectious. An FRG delegate could find nothing better to do than utilize the Belgrade rostrum to protest the fact that CSU Chairman H. Kohl has not been allowed to enter the GDR and that GDR authorities have closed the office of an FRG magazine that published a malevolent falsification aimed against the GDR social system. Such measures, you see, "run counter" to the final act....

Categorically rejecting this "interpretation," the GDR delegate remarked ironically that if he followed a similar method and began to list every instance where a citizen of his country had not been admitted to the FRG (there were 200,000 such cases in 1976 and 85,000 in the first half of 1977), the present meeting at Belgrade would last until 1980...

The socialist countries are displaying an attitude of great responsibility toward the Belgrade meeting. They see it as a forum for comparing opinions and seeking new ways to continue detente, and not as a place to attempt to legitimize interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

During the general discussion, this line was expressed in demagogic accusations and in the artificial overemphasis of some principles to the detriment of others. When proposals began to be put forward, many Western delegations deliberately formulated them so that they affected the sovereign rights of other countries. One delegate told me: When an analysis of the West's proposals was carried out, it transpired that 22 of them contained elements of such interference.

Even before the final stage, rough drafts of the Belgrade meeting final document began to appear that "rivaled" the final act even in terms of size. It was actually proposed that foreign ministers' representatives from the 35 countries elaborate and ersatz version in a few weeks of what the supreme leaders of these states signed after many years of work!

The U.S. delegation's destructive position blocked a number of proposals regarding military detente, disarmament and the strengthening of security. But the United States and certain other NATO countries failed to put forward a single practical idea in this important sphere.

In general, the "blocking" position has been very characteristic of the American delegation: the proposals to remove trade barriers and many other proposals fell victim to it. Under these conditions, it is extremely difficult to elaborate mutually acceptable decisions.

Of course, even the cleverest maneuvers by detente's opponents cannot wreck the objectively developing process of cooperation on our continent. During a conversation with journalists recently, Dr Franz Cjeska, deputy leader of the Austrian delegation, remarked that in the final analysis, the process of detente will develop in any case, whatever the text adopted in Belgrade.

"The process of all-European cooperation," he said, "is by no means determined solely by the outcome of the meeting...."

The very discussion in Belgrade testifies that this process is both broader and deeper. But now, things depend on foreign ministers' representatives helping, within the framework of their competence, to insure a constructive result for the meeting. The Soviet delegation is also striving to insure this. On 17 January, it submitted its draft final document, which found support from the socialist countries. Taking into account the subsequent discussions, this draft was amplified and submitted to all the participants on 10 February.

I asked GDR delegation leader Ernst Krabach to assess the Soviet draft. Krabach declared:

"Absolute realism is an important feature of the draft. It proceeds from the premise that an in-depth exchange of opinions has taken place in Belgrade. The opinions have sometimes been different, and the proposals put forward have also been different. However, the Helsinki spirit demands a common ground. The Soviet draft has precisely picked out the most important things on which a general consensus can take place...."

[Question] "And how do you assess the statements alleging that the draft merely 'repeats' the final act?"

"As the meeting has shown," Krabach replied, "repetition is a useful thing. But the Soviet draft is not confined to this. [paragraph continues]

It determines a number of new measures, namely: the proposal that special consultations among the 35 countries be convened in 1979 to examine the existing proposals relating to questions of strengthening security and confidence-building measures in the military sphere that are designed to supplement political detente in Europe. This is an interesting and important proposal. It does not 'repeat' but develops things agreed upon in Helsinki. Further, it is proposed to set a precise date for the two conferences of experts, proposed by Switzerland and the FRG, and agreed upon in general outline in Helsinki. A new idea is also being put forward: convening an expert-level conference on promoting cooperation in the Mediterranean area. Finally, the draft also talks of the next Belgrade-type meeting in Madrid in 1980. As you can see, there is a very wide range of proposals...."

By the beginning of this week, the Soviet delegation had been the only one to submit a complete draft final document. The group of neutral and nonalined countries has submitted a draft, but an "unofficial" draft which, while it gives an opportunity for unofficial discussions, to a large extent fails to take into account the real prospects of consensus (general agreement). And circles of the American delegation are merely hinting at an "important document" that may be submitted.

When he submitted the amplified draft final document, Soviet delegation head Yu. M. Vorontsov stressed: The Soviet Union is full of good will regarding the achievement of positive results, and is taking into account the fact that work is going on in Belgrade to coordinate and draft a number of texts. At the same time, socialist diplomacy categorically rejects any attempts to revise the Helsinki accords or utilize them and the Belgrade meeting for self-interested purposes or to interfere in other people's affairs. Such attempts merely damage the great cause initiated in Helsinki. While upholding these positions, the socialist countries' delegations are making every effort to insure a constructive completion of the meeting.

FRG SCIENTISTS ISSUE STATEMENT AT BELGRADE CSCE MEETING

LD202338Y Moscow TASS in English 2140 GMT 20 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, February 20, TASS--On the initiative of the wellknown FRG public leader, Professor Gerhard Kade, a big group of prominent scientists of the country addressed a statement to the participants of the Belgrade meeting stressing that the main tasks of this international forum is to draw up measures ensuring a lasting peace to the peoples of Europe, promoting the policy of relaxation, security and cooperation among states with different social systems. As noted in the statement, the achievement of these goals would be greatly facilitated by constructive steps in the sphere of disarmament.

The West-German scientist strongly condemned the manoeuvres at the Belgrade meeting of the delegations of certain countries, primarily of the United States, and their "one-sided interpretation of the human rights question." The authors of the statement stressed the need of resolutely condemning the practice of "profession bans" in the FRG, of cancelling the court sentence passed in the United States on the Wilmington Ten, of ensuring civil rights to millions of foreign workers in West-European countries. The document points out that defence of human rights includes also resolute actions against racialist and fascist regimes in Chile, Rhodesia and South Africa.

The FRG scientist urged the participants of the Belgrade meeting to come out for the banning of fascist, neofascist and revanchist organizations in the United States and the West-European countries, whose actions are incompatible with the spirit of the final act of the all-European conference in Helsinki.

INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

LD172330Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1015 GMT 17 Feb 78 LD

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program presented by Valeriy Kosovan with Prof Vadim Valeninovich Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; Georgiy Ilich Mirskiy, professor and doctor of history; Lev Fedorovich Strzhizhovskiy, candidate of historical sciences; London correspondent Boris Kalyagin--recorded]

Disarmament, SALT

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] Greetings, respected comrades. The majority of letters we have received in the past few days are concerned with the PRAVDA article entitled "The Task of Limiting Strategic Armaments; Prospects and Problems." Listeners (Artyukhov) from Vologodskaya Oblast; (Kisilev) from Ufa; (Boldarev) from Magitogorsk, (Franko) from Moscow and others are interested in the present state of affairs in the sphere of disarmament, particularly the Soviet-U.S. contacts on limiting strategic armaments.

As you know, there are strong circles in the United States and in NATO that come out against the conclusion of a new Soviet-U.S. agreement for limiting strategic armaments, regarding which talks are now being held in Geneva. They are trying to put forward conditions which would create unequal security for the USSR and the United States. It is quite obvious that such conditions are unacceptable to us.

A new military budget was presented to the U.S. Congress that exceeds all previous military budgets--$128 billion. The budget envisages the creation of new weapons systems, and stresses scientific-technical research into new types of strategic arms, including such dangerous types as the neutron bomb. The United States is now pressuring its NATO allies to agree to the deployment of the neutron bomb in Western Europe.

By the way, NATO Secretary General Luns admitted in an interview on West German radio that NATO already has at its disposal one type of neutron weapon. In our arsenal of tactical nuclear weapons, he said, we have a missile with an atomic ruse, which is very dangerous to the civilian population due to its intense radiation.

Thus the arms race is intensifying. In these conditions, a clear and precise account of the Soviet position was most timely. In commenting on the PRAVDA editorial article, the foreign press stressed in particular that the USSR has done and is doing everything possible to conclude new agreements on limiting strategic offensive weapons and comes out firmly for settling this question according to the principles of equality and equal security.

Many listeners are also interested to know what measures could lead to limiting nuclear arms, the most dangerous types of strategic weapons. Nuclear weapons, as is known, are one of the dominate factors in contemporary world politics. At present nuclear powers are producing thousands of these weapons with warheads from one kiloton to tens of megatons. We have already witnessed an experimental firing of a 50-60 megaton nuclear bomb, which is about 5,000 times more powerful than the bombs dropped on Japan in 1945. A 100-megaton nuclear device--a weapon about 5,000 times more powerful than that used in 1945--is not very difficult to acquire now.

Such devices could be exploded beyond the bounds of any country so that shock waves and extensive fires would completely destroy hundreds or even thousands of square kilometers.

But it must be said that the consequences of a total nuclear war, regardless of where it started, would be felt not only by those involved in the war. With a sufficient number of bombs no corner of the globe could escape biologically intense radiation. To a greater or lesser extent the world's population would receive genetic damage. The data that have been cited are contained in a report we have just received issued by the United Nations on the possible consequences of using nuclear arms.

Of course, security cannot be insured if the number of states possessing nuclear weapons increases. Therefore, the agreement on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons recommended by the United Nations--if it is voluntarily concluded and conscientiously implemented--would be a most important step in this direction, as would be agreements on reducing existing stockpiles of nuclear weapons. A treaty on the complete banning of testing, including underground testing, would also promote the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and would undoubtedly promote a slow down in the nuclear arms race. This would also be helped by effective measures guaranteeing the security of countries that do not have nuclear armaments. The creation of nuclear-free zones in various regions of the earth would be a good step in the right direction.

But it is essential to understand that such measures to limit arms, no matter how desirable, cannot remove the threat of a nuclear conflict on their own. They should be regarded not as an end, but as a means capable of leading to a reduction in the level of nuclear arms tension in the world and the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons.

Psychological Warfare

Let us move on. Listeners (Smyakov) from Saratov; (Skopev) from Moskovskaya Oblast; (Chernyshev) from Vladimir ask about the difference between ideological struggle and psychological warfare. We have invited Prof Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, to the studio to answer you.

[Zagladin] It seems to me that this question has two aspects: one, the aspect of general principles, theoretical; the other, purely practical.

Ideological struggle and psychological war have, of course, certain points in common, but there are vast differences between them. There are various ideologies and conflicting classes, and all of them struggle against each other. And it is a question here of a comparison of views; of elucidating the superiority of one or other social order; of discussion on this theme; of convincing one another. Well, this is where ideological struggle ends, in the direct sense of the word.

Psychological warfare contains some elements of ideological struggle, of course, because it is also a question of using the instrument of words, printed and spoken. It is also a question of the struggle of ideas to a certain extent. But this struggle, psychological warfare, is characterized not simply by the comparison of ideas; it becomes a political instrument. I would like to recall something Carl Rowen, one of the former directors of the U.S. Information Agency, once said.

He said that the U.S. administration should have four arms for conducting its policy: one arm was diplomacy; another was military; a third was economic, and the fourth was the psychological-propaganda arm. Thus psychological warfare, or more accurately the policy we may describe as psychological warfare, is this fourth arm of Rowen.

In contrast to the struggle of ideas, it is a question here of trying to import ideas into an area which would demoralize from within those living there. This would introduce confusion into people's minds and set the population against the government or ruling circles of the given country. I am talking here about theory. Thus, in other words, the difference between ideological struggle and psychological warfare is that in the former case it is a question of the struggle of ideas in the direct meaning of the word--the comparison of views--but in the latter, it is a question of a type of political struggle using very active means.

[Kosovan] Vadim Valentinovich, let us turn to the other aspect of this problem--the practical aspect. The point is that now psychological warfare--this fourth arm of Rowen--has taken on special importance for our opponents. Why?

[Zagladin] It is well known that various conditions and the relationship of forces have developed in such a way that real direct military or political pressure on the socialist countries can no longer be applied by the imperialist side. These are instruments of the past--to a large extent, at any rate.

It is natural that in these conditions our imperialist opponents attribute great importance to the methods they can still use. It is interesting that last year, a consultative commission on questions of information was held in the United States. It presented a report to Congress on this subject. This report states that now that opportunities for using means of political and military pressure in foreign policy are decreasing, it is extremely important to increase the activity of foreign policy propaganda to influence international public opinion and create favorable conditions for achieving foreign policy aims.

Another part of this report formulates the tasks which the fourth arm is faced with, if one can call it that. In particular, it says that it is necessary to find persons in foreign countries with pro-U.S. sympathies and views and make use of the articles of the "third basket" of the final act of the Helsinki conference in order to find new ways and means of penetrating the USSR and other socialist countries.

By the way, a great deal of work has been carried out recently to implement these recommendations. A powerful information-propaganda department is being set up that unites many other departments which existed before; several powerful radio stations were built last year; another 11 stations are now being built. It is understood that they are not being set up to broadcast the latest U.S. literature to our country or anything like it. They will be attempting to arouse some difficulties in the development of the socialist countries. What difficulties, precisely? I quote from the report of a meeting of the U.S. Congress of 1973 this time--this was the period of the start of detente--where it was stated that two tasks are set: to use the atmosphere of detente first for the gradual disintegration of the international socialist community, and second for the extensive development and acceleration of the process of eroding socialism. In my opinion, everything is very precisely and clearly formulated here.

Well, no one will eliminate the ideological struggle as long as there are different ideas. It will continue, and this is an essential element of the competition between the two systems.

It is a question of peaceful means, of exchanges of opinions and ideas, of the practical use of these ideas, and of verifiving which system really embodies the future of mankind. We are convinced that this is the socialist system. And, of course, we come out categorically against psychological warfare.

In conclusion, I would like to cite what Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said in his interview to the French newspaper LE MONDE. Ideological struggle should not grow into psychological warfare. It must not be used as a means for interfereing in the internal affairs of states and peoples. It should not lead to political or military confrontation. Should this happen, this ideological struggle might become a catastrophe in which concepts might die together with millions of people.

Middle East

[Kosovan] Yet again, comrades, we respond to your wishes and turn to the Near East events. Kuluga resident (Doronin) writes in part: Can you explain why the As-Sadat initiative has reached a deadlock? The impression is created that As-Sadat, the Israeli leadership and the United States all have an interest in a separate Egyptian-Israeli deal, and have done a great deal to reach one. Here's another letter: (Alekhin) from Dnepropetrovsk asks: It has been 3 months since As-Sadat went to Israel, but no separate peace has yet been signed. What's the reason? Here to answer you, comrades, is Georgiy Ilich Mirskiy, professor and doctor of history.

[Mirskiy] Well, to get a clear picture here, one must have a very precise idea of the difference between the two concepts that are close but not identical. The first is a separate settlement of the Near East conflict, which is As-Sadat's road. The upshot of this concept is to impose the American version of a settlement of the conflict--objectively a capitulationist and pro-Israeli one--in the circumvention of the other Arab countries, the PLO, the Geneva conference, the Soviet Union, and so on. That is one concept. The other is a specific separate Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty--an official document to put an end to the state of war between Egypt and Israel without a similar document being signed by the other parties to the conflict, Syria and the PLO.

Both these concepts are usually united in the phrases "separate peace," "separate deal," and so on. And a separate deal is indeed the aim, but a specific separate peace treaty is a version which presents very considerable drawbacks for both As-Sadat and the Americans. Should a treaty be signed without even the semblance of a solution of the Palestine problem--and not even As-Sadat could consent to such a version as the ill-famed Begin plan--should this happen, the Egyptian regime would find itself completely isolated from the Arab world. As-Sadat may now think he still has a way back, but signing a separate treaty would mean that Egypt had withdrawn from the struggle without any settlement of the Palestine issue--and consequently, had completely and officially betrayed the Palestinians. As-Sadat wouldn't be forgiven for that. Second, Saudi Arabia, As-Sadat's prop, ally and creditor, would have to stand aside and cut off its aid, otherwise the Saudis would lose all authority in the Arab world. Neither can one ignore the importance of the Jerusalem issue for the Saudi monarchy, which claims the role of leader of the Islamic world. Jerusalem is a holy city of Islam.

Next, a sharp rise in anti-Americanism in the Arab world would be inevitable, since the United States has involved itself in the process of the As-Sadat-Begin talks for a long time. And so all the Arabs would naturally think that a separate peace had been reached under American auspices and with Carter's approval. Then the Arabs would realize that for all this time the United States had only been fooling them--and in an atmosphere of desperation, many would naturally turn again to the thought of war.

There would be an intensification of the radical and revolutionary currents in the Arab world, which of course is not advantageous to the Americans and As-Sadat. In that situation, the value of As-Sadat's regime to the United States would fall sharply, even if it could cling to power in Cairo. There could be complications on the oil front, which would have an extremely sensitive effect on U.S. relations with Western Europe and Japan. So for As-Sadat and Carter, the task is to create at least the semblance of a settlement of the Palestine issue, and if possible, by involving King Husayn in their game. Were Begin to concede a version close to Husayn's plans, then As-Sadat could consider that he had emerged unscathed and justify his trip to Jerusalem. In that context, it would be necessary to set up a kind of vassal Palestinian semistate while excluding Geneva, the Soviet Union and the PLO from the settlement process--which suits the Americans, As-Sadat and Israel.

For reasons of Israeli domestic politics, however, Begin will not concede even that version, and Carter can't apply pressure on him since he is, as the Western press writes, virtually a prisoner of the pro-Israeli lobby in the United States. To some degree, Begin turns out to be ruining the game for both As-Sadat and Carter: As-Sadat inevitably lands in a desperate situation. And all this lets us realize why--despite the fact that As-Sadat, the Americans and Israel are indeed all apparently interested in a separate deal--there are nonetheless very serious obstacles toward achieving a specific peace treaty that would solve many problems for them. And today, the issue can indeed be called deadlocked.

[Kosovan] What, Georgiy Ilich, can be said in this context about the U.S. decision to sell a large batch of warplanes to Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia? The Western press is now making a good deal of fuss about that, and writing about serious dissatisfaction in Israel and even of a crisis in Israeli-American relations--almost a new course for Washington in Near East affairs.

[Mirskiy] You see, all this is interconnected. In fact, As-Sadat has not done what he wanted and not obtained what he intended. Everyone can see the negative points, and the outlook for a settlement of the Near East conflict has worsened considerably. As the British DAILY TELEGRAPH says, the implication of this American step is that Egypt and Saudi Arabia have won a degree of official recognition as major American allies in the Near East--an attempt to support these regimes, and an attempt to give As-Sadat some compensation for the reverse he has suffered in the main issue, since by and large everyone admits that his trip to the United States gave nothing on the whole. That's one aspect of the affair.

Regarding Israeli indignation or even a crisis in Israeli-American relations, I think this has been blown out of proportion; there's an element of gamesmanship here. In fact, Israel is not very alarmed by these aircraft. Thanks to American aid in recent years, it has a heavy military superiority, including aviation. And to boot, it must be said that Egypt has obtained first quantitatively less--only 50 aircraft, while Israel gets 90--and second, qualitatively less--second-class, so to speak. As-Sadat himself said in the United States that he does not intend to use these American aircraft against Israel. His justification is that he intends to use them in support of the aggressive actions by the Somali regime which, as we know, is occupying a large part of the Ethiopian territory of Ogaden, so Israel cannot really be feeling any anxiety.

[Kosovan] This deal is advantageous to Americans, As-Sadat's and Israel's propaganda, isn't it?

[Mirskiy] The Americans can now depict this as a kind of move toward a more balanced approach. They're giving arms not only to Israel but also to the Arab countries--arms which of course are worthless in reality.

As-Sadat can also say that he didn't come back empty-handed after all; that the Americans are arming him so his journey wasn't useless; and that there is some progress in the American position. And as for Israel, well you see, it's even advantageous for Israeli propaganda to feign some degree of indignation, to portray the Americans as squeezing Israel--and under that pretext to mobilize the pro-Israeli Zionist lobby in the United States so as to reinforce its positions and resist any possible pressure which might be applied on another and more important issue.

As was pointed out just a day or so ago during Comrade Brezhnev's meeting with Major Jallud, one of the Libyan leaders, the Egyptian leaders' separate talks with Israel are inflicting serious damage on the Arab people's interests in their struggle to liquidate the consequences of the Israeli aggression and are impeding the inauguration of a lasting and just peace in the Near East. That's now becoming more and more obvious.

European Parliament

[Kosovan] And now let us turn to matters concerning the Common Market. (Marayev) from Tulskaya Oblast; (Lisichenko) from Kiev, (Gogolina) from Moscow, (Vsilchenko) from Novosibirsk and other comrades ask what role in community matters the European Parliament is called on to play, and why have direct elections to it, scheduled for this year, given rise to such sharp debate. I hand you over to a participant of the broadcast, candidate of historical sciences Lev Fedorovich Strzhizhovskiy.

[Strzhizhoyskiy] Despite the decisions that have been taken, I doubt whether any of the political figures of the Common Market will undertake to predict exactly when the elections will take place. Consequences that are far too grave for lesser Europe are concealed behind the diplomatic term "direct elections."

The idea of setting up a European parliament dates from the same time as the European Community. Even the Rome Treaty signed in 1957, which laid the foundation for the Common Market, provides for the formation of a parliamentary assembly with supranatural rights. The political integration of lesser Europe was what was meant here. This idea of the Atlanticists came up against opposition right away. General de Gaulle spoke up most sharply and authoritatively against political integration. He said that the French people do not want decisions affecting France to be made outside Paris. Instead of the slogans of the frantic Atlanticists about a supranational Europe, De Gaulle put forward his own--a Europe of fatherlands. This is why in the first years of the existence of the Common Market it was necessary to be content with the convening of the European Assembly in Strasbourg and give it purely consultative functions. It now consists of 193 deputies. They are appointed by the national parliaments of the nine countries.

The Strasbourg talking shop, as it was aptly christened by journalists, does not decide anything and apart from recommendations, does not put anything forward. Initially, the Strasbourg assembly suited everyone. The agenda included such matters as the creation of an economic and currency union and turning lesser Europe into a single entity by 1980.

[Kosovan] The serious economic crisis which gripped the capitalist world in the mid-seventies, together with currency and energy difficulties, struck the Common Market's economy and destroyed the planned program of European construction.

[Strzhizhovskiy] It was then that it was decided to speed up political integration. This was an attempt, if you allow me to say so, from the other end of the pyramid of integration.

According to the intentions of its creators, political unity was supposed to insure the effective solution of problems pertaining to foreign and domestic policy and help avoid crisis phenomena. In addition, every one of the Nine was hoping to solve its problems at the expense of its neighbors. It is well known that the West German monopolies have long been striving to achieve real power. Therefore, the FRG Government, relying on its economic power, is striving to reach a leading position in the Common Market. Britain and France want to bar the way to West Germany and at the same time are competing against each other.

As regards the other members of the Nine, they are trying to retain the remnants of political and economic independence and are looking for help from the senior partners. Under these conditions, the leadership of the European Community decided to create the European Parliament and direct elections to it.

[Kosovan] The argument between the advocates of national sovereignty and the admirers of a united Europe has flared up with fresh force. What is it exactly that does not suit advocates of national sovereignty?

[Strzhizhovskiy] Far-reaching plans are behind the, at first glance, inoffensive alterations in the election procedure to the new parliament. The new parliament will consist of 410 deputies. The three most powerful states--the FRG, Britain and France--which have long been striving for political power in the community will have 243 votes. It is not difficult to see that all the remaining countries, even if there is unanimity, are incapable of opposing the big three. Thus, the new parliament can become a convenient screen for covering the activities of the three countries' major monopolies. The political and economic problems tearing apart the Common Market will be settled in the interests of the owners of these multi-national monopolies, allegedly on behalf of and on the instructions of all the voters of Europe. Thus, the totally valid misgivings of the small countries over their national interests are already based in the system of representation. It is precisely these problems of whether or not to subordinate oneself to the powers of the monopolies that come to the forefront when the matter of approving or rejecting a decision reached in Brussels is being examined.

[Kosovan] Lev Fedorovich, another matter also aroused attention. Until now the European Assembly, which the new parliament is supposed to replace, has not played a noticeable role in the political life of the Common Market countries. However, voices are already making themselves heard in favor of expansion of the parliament's functions.

[Strzhizhovskiy] In practical terms this means the creation of a supreme authority of a supranational Europe and the formation of a separate European army. The parliament with its new prerogatives can become, in the hands of monopolies and reactionary politicians, a serious force directed against the activity of the progressive European public. The wider the discussion about direct elections becomes, the more there appear circumstances giving rise to concern. The so called European People's Party, for instance, is demonstrating suspicious activity. It is one of the supranational parties created in Europe.

[Kosovan] If one takes into account that none other than the West German ultrarightwing figure Franz Josef Strauss is the founder and ideologist of the new party then what one might expect from it will become clear.

[Strzhizhovskiy] Yes, the matter of including representatives of West Berlin in the future parliament has also caused justified concern among the public. An attempt is now being made to use the direct elections to drag West Berlin deputies, whom it is proposed to include in the FRG faction, into the new body.

It stands to reason that such elections are incompatible both with the legal and political status of the town and contradict the four-power agreement on West Berlin. The rebirth and implementation of reactionary plans for the political integration of lesser Europe have met growing resistance during discussions in the national parliaments.

In London, they have openly refused to stage the elections by the allotted date, giving British legislation as the reason. However, the idea of a European parliament remains on the agenda. The problem of elections and the formation of a new parliament is currently one of the most discussed matters in Western Europe. Thoughts are being expressed more and more often to the effect that even the very fact of approving this idea does not mean much on its own. The contradictions which some people would like to overcome with the help of the European Parliament are too great. Exposing the role of the new parliament, which the leaders of the countries of the Nine are trying to foist on Europe, the paper L'HUMANITE' said recently that they have no wish other than to perpetuate the absolute power of the capitalist monopolies, whose authorized agents they are. This is alerting the progressive public in many countries of Western Europe.

[Kosovan] Well that's all for today comrades. The next program will be at 1315 on 3 March.

CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MOSCOW MEETING ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

LD2208Z1Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Feb 78 p 4 LD

[Apparent text of "Communique on 84th CEMA Executive Committee Session"]

[Text] The 84th CEMA Executive Committee session was held in Moscow 14-16 February 1978.

The following deputy heads of government representing their countries on the executive committee participated in the session: A. Lukanov of Bulgaria, G. Szeker of Hungary, G. Weiss of the GDR, F. Bravo Pardo of Cuba, M. Peljee of Mongolia, F. Kaim of Poland, M. Marinescu of Romania, K. F. Katushev of the USSR and R. Rohlicek of the CSSR.

In accordance with the agreement between CEMA and the Yugoslav Government S. Gligorijevic, member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, participated in the executive committee's work.

CEMA Secretary N. V. Faddeyev participated in the session.

The executive committee session, which was held under the chairmanship of Romanian representative M. Marinescu, examined a number of questions of the implementation of the comprehensive program for further deepening and improving cooperation and developing the socialist economic integration of the CEMA countries and the decisions adopted at the 31st council session.

After discussing the report of the CEMA standing commission for electric power, the executive committee adopted a resolution envisaging measures to enhance the reliability of the integrated power systems of the CEMA countries and to make fuller use of the advantages of their parallel work. Note was taken of the considerable work carried out in the countries to equip power stations with more powerful and modern equipment and to create intersystem electrical links.

In 1978 it is planned to commission the 750-kilovolt Vinnitsa-Zapadnoukrainskaya (USSR)-Albertirsa (Hungary) major intersystem power transmission line being constructed jointly by the CEMA countries concerned--which will initiate parallel work of the integrated power systems and the USSR unified power system.

The Executive Committee examined questions of the activity of the Interkhim International Sectorial Organization which contributes to developing cooperation on satisfying more fully the participating countries' needs for small quantities of high-quality chemical products such as synthetic dyes, chemical plant protection agents and others. Work for further production specialization and cooperation will be continued on the basis of the agreements concluded within the framework of Interkhim. Interkhim is faced with the task of coordinating its work more closely with the measures outlined in the long-term targeted program for cooperation in the corresponding sectors in order to expand the range of output produced and to introduce the results of scientific and technical cooperation more rapidly into production.

The Executive Committee noted the necessity of the implementation by the CEMA countries of measures to insure increasing foreign trade transport operations. It was deemed advisable to elaborate within the framework of the long-term targeted program for transport cooperation a complex of measures aimed at building up the capacities needed for this. Attention was also drawn to improving the planning of the transportation of foreign trade freight, insuring the evenness of freight flow, improving the work of border stations and increasing containerized and crated shipments.

The Executive Committee examined questions of cooperation among the CEMA countries on implementing Cuba's proposal for the development of the production of sugar, citrus fruits and paper from sugarcane waste and other production processes. Coordinated measures will be envisaged in the appropriate long-term targeted cooperation programs.

In the spirit of the provisions of the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, CEMA is consistently expanding its cooperation with international organizations on the urgent problems of developing the economy, science and technology and protecting the environment. The Executive Committee session summed up the results of this work for 1977 and approved a plan for the implementation of CEMA contacts with international economic organizations in 1978.

The Executive Committee also examined a number of other questions of economic, scientific and technical cooperation and adopted appropriate resolutions on them.

The Executive Committee session was held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

CDU/CSU SUPPORT FOR NEUTRON BOMB CONDEMNED

LD2209502 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 22 Feb 78 LD

["Dangerous Step"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 22, TASS--TASS political analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

News has been received from Bonn, which cannot but cause legitimate alarm.

The members of the CDU-CSU faction in the West German Bundestag voted at their evening meeting of February 21 for the inclusion in the West European "NATO arsenal" of the Pentagon's new barbarous weapon--the neutron bomb. Several leaders of the Free Democratic Party also went on record at the meeting of their faction "in favour" of this weapon.

Striving to somehow explain away this action, which contradicts the spirit of the time, the demands of international, including West German public opinion, the Bonn neutron bomb advocates and after them several bourgeois press organs are repeating the "thesis," slipped into West Europe by Washington, that, you see, the neutron bomb is a "purely tactical," almost "innocent" type of weapon. This is a deceitful, false thesis.

The neutron bomb, this third generation atomic weapon, possessing all the destructive qualities of a nuclear charge, is calculated to devastate huge territories, to destroy tremendous masses of the population. If today these weapons are being linked, let us say, with close-range missiles, can there be any guarantee that tomorrow they will not be linked with absolutely different means of delivery, which will allow them to strike any territory, including the territory of the FRG, which the Pentagon, resorting to methods of pressure and arms twisting, is stubbornly striving to turn into a depot of neutron warheads?

What cynicism is required to assert, as it is being done by the CDU-CSU faction, that neutron weapons "lessen the threat to the civilian population. After all, it is precisely against the civilian population that these weapons are mainly intended, since they leave behind nothing but "dead towns".

Some political leaders of the FRG, who, by voting for the neutron bomb, willingly or unwillingly land in the wake of the Pentagon's and NATO's militaristic policy, claim that the deployment of these new weapons in West Europe, you see, will "strengthen" the positions of the West, will allow them to almost "pressure" the USSR. This "argument," if one may call it so, holds no water, too. As to the purely military aspect of the problem, the neutron bomb advocates in the West, including the FRG, must be fully aware of the following: Yes, the Soviet Union comes out actively for a reciprocal, I stress, reciprocal, renunciation of neutron weapons, but if such weapons were to be developed in the West, our country would not remain indifferent to this and would answer the challenge befittingly. As to the political aspect, it is high time for the neutron bomb apostoles, it seems, to grasp the indisputable truth that the USSR has never succumbed, nor will ever succumb to any pressure, and the imperialist "positions of strength" policy has never yet yielded any dividends to its admirers and masterminds. So it was in the past, so it shall be in the future.

There is nothing surprising in the fact that it was precisely the CDU-CSU faction that come out as an advocate of the Pentagon's new offspring: Who does not know how stubbornly the West German opposition resists the course of strengthening the detente, how strong within its ranks are the militaristic, revenge-seeking tendencies. However, one cannot help being surprised that members of the Free Democratic Party faction have come out in the same role. After all, prominent leaders of this party have more than once publicly spoken up for the detente, for East-West cooperation in the search for mutually acceptable solutions in the efforts to curb the arms race. How can these pronouncements of theirs be reconciled with the attempts to justify the Pentagon's militaristic plans, which, if implemented, will inevitably bring about a new, ruinous and extremely dangerous round of the arms race.

How can their present stand be reconciled with the official "Eastern policy" of Bonn, the crux of which is to strengthen good neighbour and mutually advantageous cooperation with the USSR, with the other countries of socialism?

Activation of the neutron bomb advocates in the FRG alarms most seriously the population of the West European states, neighbouring on West Germany. This alarm is perfectly grounded. Yes, the militaristic circles of the FRG, striving to lay their hands on neutron weapons, are now aiming them eastward. But it is long since known that no gun has yet been invented, which would shoot only in one direction. And who knows what plans may tomorrow be hatched in the headquarters of the West German militarists?

The quantity production and proliferation of neutron weapons might only destabilize the strategic situation in Europe and throughout the world, increase the probability of a nuclear clash. Any action, facilitating the implementation of these plans, is a dangerous step, which contradicts the interests of peace, the cause of relaxation.

BREZHNEV CABLES GREETINGS TO WDFY CONGRESS

LD211752Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 21 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent sincere greetings to participants of the 10th Assembly of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, representatives of the young generation of fighters for the bright ideals of peace, national and social liberation.

It is natural that at the center of attention of your assembly, all the activity of the federation, the largest, authoritative international association of youth, there stand the most urgent problems of modern times, states the telegram from Comrade Brezhnev, addressed to the assembly.

The growing maturity of the progressive youth movement, its strengthening link with the anti-imperialist, general democratic struggle of working people of the wide popular masses is apparent in this.

Comrade Brezhnev wished success to the assembly, and new great achievements in the activity of the WFDY.

UNITED STATES

CARTER, JORGENSEN REPORTEDLY DIFFER ON ECONOMIC MATTERS

LD221038Y Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 22 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Washington, February 22, TASS--U.S. President Carter had talks with Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen in the White House. Anker Jorgensen arrived here for an official visit.

As is reported in a statement issued after the talks, economic and political matters of U.S. relations with EEC countries as well as international problems were discussed at the talks. American observers note that in the discussion of economic matters the sides prove quite far from an identity of views.

Main attention at the talks was devoted to the programme of further building-up the military might of the NATO bloc.

VANCE VIEW OF U.S. PLANE SALES TO MIDEAST QUESTIONED

LD211545Y Moscwo PRAVDA in Russian 17 Feb 78 p 5 LD

[P. Demchenko article: "This Complicates the Situation"]

[Text] On Monday Washington announced the upcoming sale of modern combat aircraft worth a total of $4.8 billion to three Near East countries. Israel will receive 90 aircraft, Saudi Arabia 60 and Egypt 50.

This decision by the U.S. administration is unprecedented. The point is not only that it is in flagrant contradiction with U.S. President J. Carter's repeated promises to reduce sales to weapons abroad.

What is noteworthy above all is the fact that this time countries which would appear to be on different sides of the line dividing the antagonists in the Near East are on the same list. However, this does not prevent Washington from making attempts to rely simultaneously on both Israel and certain Arab regimes in its desire to preserve its positions in the oil-rich and strategically important Near East. It was not by chance that U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance, substantiating the decision adopted, declared that "sales of weapons directly serve to support our common aims in the Near East."

At the same time there is certainly no question of any "equal and balanced approach" to Israel and the Arabs, about which a great deal has recently been said in Washington. A look at the list of the types of aircraft destined for the three countries shows that Tel Aviv remains the No 1 favorite. It is proposed to sell Egypt, for example, aircraft of the F-5 type, which are considerably inferior in terms of combat capabilities to the F-15 and F-16 fighter-bombers being supplied to Israel. In reply to a correspondent's question as to why this is happening, Vance immediately exclaimed: "We believe that the Egyptians do not need these fighters.... Our devotion to the idea of insuring Israel's security," he continued, "has been and remains firm. Israel must be absolutely confident of its ability to insure its defense."

Certain U.S. newspapers are now writing that these words are addressed primarily to the Israel lobby in the U.S. Congress, whose support is essential when the administration's decision to sell the Aircraft is examined in the country's legislative organ. It is clear, however, that this statement has a more profound meaning: Washington is demonstrating once again--for the umpteenth time--that it certainly does not intent to abandon its orientation toward Israel as the main outpost of its policy in the Near East.

A very dangerous aspect of the U.S. decision consists in the fact that they now wish to send a big new consignment of combat material to the Near East, where rich arsenals of U.S. weapons have already been created. What is this if not a new spiral in the arms race in one of the world's most dangerously explosive regions, where four bloody outbursts have occurred in recent years and the coals of the conflagration are continuing to smolder?

It is well known that a particularly great deal of weapons has been accumulated in Israel. In the past 6 years alone the United States has sold that country diverse arms to the value of $7 billion and this year has promised to supply a further $1.8 billion worth.

Washington is trying to pass off the decision to sell the aircraft as a measure promoting a general settlement in the Near East and the achievement there, to use Vance's words, of "a just and lasting peace...." It is more logical to draw the directly opposite conclusion. The boundless strengthening of the military potential of the country which is occupying vast Arab territories and refusing to return them to their lawful owners gives it new bargaining chips and helps to continue the sabotaging of any efforts aimed at a just settlement of the Near East crisis. And this cannot fail to threaten a further explosion.

Washington's decision is a further mine under a general settlement, since peace and an arms build up are incompatible.

Let us recall that even the readiness shown by the Egyptian president to make certain concessions to Israel and to the claims of Western monopolies has not shaken Tel Aviv's expansionist stance. It still refuses to return to Egypt the entire Sinai Peninsula, which was occupied in 1967, claiming control of the militarized settlements which have been set up there (approximately 20 of them) and of three airfields. As for returning the Golan Heights, the West Bank of the Jordan and east Jerusalem, and also the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, Israel does not even want to hear of it. It would be naive to assume that, having acquired almost 100 more powerful fighter-bombers in addition to his existing arsenal, the aggressor will suddenly moderate his appetite and go back on his word. Such a thing has not yet happened.

The following significant circumstance should also be borne in mind. The decision to deliver such a large consignment of combat aircraft to the Near East has been adopted in the situation when the talks on settling the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis of the well-known UN Security Council resolutions are virtually paralyzed. The atmosphere in the region is inflamed, and the U.S. decision only pours oil on the flames. It is not hard to reach the conclusion that it accords with the far-reaching plans of U.S. imperialism--to strengthen Israel and continue the policy of splitting the Arab states by attaching the rightwing Arab regimes to its course. New obstacles are thereby being erected in the way of establishing a just peace in this trouble spot of the world.

U.S. CONGRESSMEN PROTEST ARMS SALES TO MIDDLE EAST

LD211126Y Moscow TASS in English 0911 GMT 21 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Washington, February 21, TASS--The decision to supply large consignments of war planes to Middle Eastern countries, announced by the White House, is encountering ever wider opposition in the United States Congress. Speaking in Congress, many legislators emphasized that the planned deliveries of up-to-date armaments to that region were fraught with dangerous consequences for international peace.

Representative Theodore Weiss qualified the decision of the Carter administration as playing with fire. He emphasized that it made the military situation in the Middle East unstable, would lead to a further aggravation of tension and create a threat to peace in that region.

Representative Clarence Long described the President's decision as incompatible with the commitment of the United States administration to reduce sales of American arms to foreign countries and to facilitate a settlement in the Middle East. He tabled a resolution urging the legislators to reject the administration's request for arms deliveries to Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

Representative James H. Scheuer pointed out that the arms deliveries would substantially increase the possibility of another armed conflict in the Middle East.

He warned, specifically, that the sale of up-to-date F-15 fighters to Saudi Arabia would inevitably entail the necessity of delivering the AWACS, airborne warning and control system, to that country.

Representative Parren J. Mitchell said the arms deliveries, proposed by the White House, would directly help to maintain the confrontation in the Middle East. He emphasized that he was against the deals because they made necessary further cuts in important appropriations for internal requirements of the United States. He stated they could not balance their budget if they did not solve the economic and social problems confronting the country and at the same time stepped up military programs.

BROWN DISCUSSES U.S. INTERESTS IN NEAR EAST, PACIFIC

LD211904Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 21 Feb 78 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Anatoliy Doronin]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Brown, says a UPI dispatch, has made another statement, this time to the Council for World Problems in Los Angeles. He devoted special attention to U.S. interests in the oil-producing parts of the world. The security of the Near East and of the countries of the Persian Gulf, he said, is as vital to the United States as that of NATO and our Asian allies.

This is very clear language. The United States needs oil, and so the Near East must be considered its private domain. Of course such an approach will hardly meet with agreement in the Arab countries.

Brown also spoke about the U.S. intention not only to maintain but even to considerably increase the American military presence in the Pacific. As always, he based this on the so-called growing Soviet power in that area. American troops in the Pacific will, according to his statement, be provided with the most modern armaments. Another 12 Phantom fighter-bombers will be sent to South Korea in addition to the 60 of the same type already there.

There are at present about 100 major U.S. bases and over 140,000 military personnel in the Pacific area.

U.S. PLANS TO BUILD BASES IN MICRONESIA CRITICIZED

LD211548Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 21 Feb 8 LD

[Text] In violation of the UN Charter calling for the granting of independence to peoples of trust territories, Washington has stepped up its efforts to swallow Micronesia. It has been heard that the U.S. State Department is taking steps to include the Micronesian Archipelago, the Mariana, Marshall and Caroline islands, in U.S. territory. In particular it is planned to hold a so-called plebiscite there during this year in order to force upon the population of this archipelago a mock "free association" with the United States which actually means the status of American Colony.

It is known that Micronesia has been an American trust territory since 1947. In keeping with the mandate, Washington took upon itself the obligation of seeing to it that this region should be developed properly; however, actually the mandate was nothing but a juridicial coverup for sophisticated colonization which in the final run spread America's borders 9,000 kilometers from the American Continent, bringing them so much nearer to the coast of Indonesia, the Philippines and other Asian countries. In the 30 years of its trusteeship, the United States has literally failed to carry out a single promise it made in the economic and social fields. From the moment that Micronesia was proclaimed the U.S. mandate territory it interested the Americans, as it still does, only from the military-strategic viewpoint and throughout all this period the Pentagon has been the literal boss of this territory.

At the beginning of the 1970's a number of islands were turned by the American military into their bases and testing grounds for nuclear arms tests and today, despite the categorical ban of the United Nations that any military bases should be built on trust territories, the leaders of the American Defense Department are planning to create new centers of American air and naval forces there. In view of the miserable failure of the American aggression in Indochina, the disintegration of the imperialist SEATO bloc, the growing protest movement of the Asian peoples against the presence of American troops in their countries, the Pentagon is appraising the significance of the Micronesian islands (?in a different way). It assigns to them the role of a so-called reserve strategic line near the Asian coastline. The currently existing military bases on the Micronesian Islands, assigned for deployment of conventional forms of arms, no longer satisfy the American military leaders. Therefore, the Pentagon has worked out a new prospective plan for the construction of additional military objectives with consideration being paid to the possible storing there and the utilization of nuclear arms. The scale for the planned construction may be judged from the fact that for the construction of the military bases on Tinian Island alone twice as much money has been allocated as on the construction of the biggest American strategic base on Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean.

American military strategists are of the opinion that the turning of Micronesia into a U.S. military bridgehead will rid them of their political problems that are facing them everywhere. The struggle against American military presence assumes a larger scale. In support of that viewpoint the former supreme commander in chief of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific zone, Adm John McCain, had written in the magazine STRATEGIC REVIEW that if Micronesia should not remain under U.S. control then the next line of defense would be the Hawaiian Islands, situated too far from the Asian Continent. This statement of the former admiral once again shows that the Micronesian islands represent a special value for the Pentagon, primarily because they are situated in the direct vicinity of the Asian coasts.

The New York DAILY NEWS frankly writes on this matter that with the creation there of new military bases Micronesia, and especially the Mariana Islands, will become a powerful vanguard of the United States in the Pacific. From there, the American newspaper notes, American bombers could strike the Asian mainland as has already been done during the Vietnam war, while rocket-carriers and submarines equipped with nuclear missiles will acquire a bigger base than any of those possessed by the United States at present. And finally it must not be forgotten that ground forces and part of the Marines can be stationed on the islands, being capable of speedily reacting to any changes undesirable to the United States in the situation in practically any Asian country. It is quite understandable that such statements should not be viewed as expressions of the opinions of certain American papers or functionaries, for such frank statements are means of imperialist strategy aimed at establishing American hegemony in Asia.

'REACTIONARIES' STEP UP CAMPAIGN AGAINST CANAL TREATIES

LD211918Y Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 21 Feb 78 LD

["Provocative Campaign"--TASS Headline]

[Text] Washington, February 21, TASS--The U.S. reactionary circles have embittered the campaign against ratification of the treaties on the Panama Canal. These treaties, signed by President James Carter and head of the Panama Government Omar Torrijos, envisage establishment by the year of 2,000 of full sovereignty of the state of Panama over the zone of the canal, now under U.S. control in accordance with the fettering agreement of 1903.

Speaking in the discussion of the new treaties, that resumed at the U.S. Senate, Senator James Allen, one of the leaders of the reactionary bloc, has demanded that the earlier signed documents be altered in such a way that the United States should get the "right" to preserve its military bases in the Panama Canal Zone after the year of 2,000 i.e. actually perpetuate the rule over a vast territory of the independent Latin American state. James Allen was backed by other opponents of the treaties.

Reaction also resorted to malicious insinuations against head of the patriotic Government of Panama Omar Torrijos and members of his family. A special meeting of the senate was called "to discuss" the slanderous attacks.

Panama City, February 21, TASS--The broad public of Panama has received with indignation the provocative actions of the opponents of the Panama Canal treaties. The National Assembly of People's Representatives has sent a cable to the U.S. Senate, expressing a resolution [of] protest against the attempts to frustrate ratification.

Chairman of the National Committee in Defense of Sovereignty and Peace Camilo Perez in an interview to the newspaper CRITICA qualified the actions of the opponents of ratification as gross interference in the internal affairs of sovereign Panama.

The broad front of lawyers has emphasized in its statement that the provocative contrivances of U.S. reactionary circles are nothing but a desperate attempt to oppose the legitimate striving of the Panama people to have the canal back under their control. The front called upon the Panama people to fight selflessly in defense of dignity of the nation, for its sovereignty.

U.S. EMBARGO CAMOUFLAGES CONTINUED SUPPORT OF PRETORIA

LD181308Y Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 18 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Washington, February 18, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports: Under the pressure of the U.S. and international public demanding an end to Washington's direct support for the apartheid regime in the Republic of South Africa, the United States Government announced the introduction of the embargo on export to the Republic of South Africa and Namibia of all industrial products that can be used by the South African army and police.

Informed American observers are, however, sceptical of Washington's step. They regard it, above all, as a propaganda step aimed at lulling the public and camouflaging the continued U.S. support to Pretoria.

Washington introduced the embargo on arms deliveries to the Republic of South Africa back in 1963 but this did not prevent the United States from rendering wide aid to the South African racialists, including military aid, to this day.

This aid is given mainly along three channels: through re-exporting U.S. armaments to the Republic of South Africa through third countries, indirect sales through branches of U.S. companies abroad and also through "international" financial organizations of the type of the International Monetary Fund.

The military-industrial trusts of the United States export their products unhindered to third countries. From these countries they are shipped to the Republic of South Africa. Former member of the staff of the Colt Corporation W. Plowman admitted in 1976 that he had organised such deliveries of products of the firm to Pretoria. The press reports that the Winchester Arms Company conducts bustling trade with the Republic of South Africa. It exports fire arms and munitions to South Africa via the Canary Islands. Branches of U.S. corporations abroad, as well as mixed companies with the United States participation in third countries are widely used for indirect deals. According to the Stockholm International Peace Institute, the airforce of the Republic of South Africa bought from Italy in the recent years about 100 patrol airoraft and military transport planes after concluding a contract with the Aeronautica Macchi. In the meantime, it is known that this company is owned since 1959 by the U.S. Lockheed war industry corporation and that the planes bought by Pretoria are modifications of the U.S. plane Lockheed-60 manufactured in Italy on the U.S. license.

"International" organizations under the United States control, specifically the International Monetary Fund, are widely used by Washington for indirect support of Pretoria. Thus the United States used its influence to ensure that the fund granted Pretoria's request for 463 million dollars of "economic" aid in 1966-1977. Members of the staff of the Washington Centre of International Research Morrell and Hisselquist who exposed this deal noted that in the same years the military budget of the Republic of South Africa increased by almost the same amount, 450 million dollars.

Pretoria has practically unlimited access, through branches of the U.S. companies situated in the Republic of South Africa, to the latest U.S. technology and patents that play an important role in the development of its military industry. There are now several hundred such branches in the Republic of South Africa. Their total capital investments in the South African economy amount to about two billion dollars. A branch of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce was officially created in Pretoria late last year to develop further cooperation between the United States and the Republic of South Africa.

SENATOR CONDEMNS U.S. AID TO SOUTH AFRICA

LD210956Y Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 21 Feb 78 LD

[Text] New York, February 21, TASS--In an article in the New York TIMES newspaper, Richard Clark, senator (Democrat, Iowa), strongly condemned U.S. aid to the apartheid regime in South Africa.

The article points out that U.S. capital and credits help consolidate the racist order in the Republic of South Africa. The senator indicates that the USA is Pretoria's leading trading partner and a big investor which grants a third of all foreign credits to South Africa. The article says that 2.2 million dollars which was granted as loans by U.S. banks and its foreign branches to the Vorster clique in 1976 was approximately the sum which was needed in the said year by the authorities of the Pepublic of South Africa to cover all its military spending and oil import appropriations.

The senator stresses that U.S. multinational corporations which vested their capital in the economy of the Republic of South Africa act purely within the framework of apartheid principles. Mr. Clark recalls that the role of U.S. capital in giving credits to the racist regime in South Africa was fully exposed in a report of the Senate African Affairs Subcommittee. The main conclusion of the report is that the interests of U.S. monopolies are a factor which consolidates the military and political positions of the apartheid regime. In conclusion the senator called for terminating U.S. financial aid to the racist regime of Pretoria.

CHINA, NOT USSR, INTERFERING IN HORN OF AFRICA

LD161918Y Moscow in English to Africa 1500 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Whenever there is an anti-Soviet clamor, Peking always joins in. This time, too, Peking Radio has joined radio stations in America and other Western countries to accuse the Soviet Union of interfering in the Ethiopian-Somalian conflict. Such allegations, writes our observer Viktor Glazunov, are designed to conceal the truth about what is taking place in the Horn of Africa.

For a long time Somali leaders denied that their troops were engaged in fighting in Ogaden in Ethiopia; now they have officially admitted that. For a long time the West tried to pose as an onlooker; now the U.S. State Department itself has been forced to admit that the invasion of Ethiopia by Somalian troops was preceded by Washington's consent to supply arms to Somalia. In other words, Somalian leaders were literally pushed to aggression against Ethiopia, promising them support in carrying out their plans to create great Somalia at the expense of the territories of other countries, above all Ethiopia.

As for the Soviet Union, it has never supported great power aspirations of the Somalian leadership. This country did all it could to prevent Somalia from aggressive actions against Ethiopia. But when, with Western blessing, Somalia began military actions to conquer Ethiopia's territory, the Soviet Union, true to its foreign policy principles, sided with the victim of aggression. This position matches the principles of international law. The Soviet Union is still campaigning for an end of the war of attrition between Somalia and Ethiopia. It stands for settling the conflict peacefully on the basis of mutual respect by the sides of sovereignty, territorial integrity, the inviolability of frontiers and noninterference in each other's affairs. Prerequisite for such a settlement should be an unconditional and immediate withdrawal of Somalian troops from Ethiopia.

The position of the Soviet Union is precise and clearcut, and attempts to cast a shadow on it are nothing else but a smokescreen of slander. It's designed to conceal the fact that Somalia's aggression against Ethiopia is a link of the broad imperialist conspiracy to undermine the revolutionary process in Ethiopia and deal a blow on the national liberation movement in Africa. If you recall Angola, it's not the first time that Peking plays a shameful role in this conspiracy.

'BELLICOSE' PROPAGANDA ATTEMPTS BRAINWASHING OF PRC YOUTH

OW201951Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 0730 GMT 17 Feb 78 OW

[Belov commentary]

[Excerpts] Peking's leaders have attached special importance to the millions of Chinese youths in their efforts to carry out anti-Soviet education. Like Mao Tse-tung and his trusted cohorts, they want the youngsters in China to have an ideology and viewpoint that are incompatible with those of the young workers in a socialist society. In carrying out ideological work among Chinese youths, Peking's leaders have paid great attention to imbuing them with militarist and chauvinist ideas and sentiments as well as anti-Sovietism.

This policy was established by the Chinese Constitution which was adopted in 1975 before the death of Mao Tse-tung and is still in effect. At the 11th CCP National Congress held in August 1977, the Chinese leaders reaffirmed this policy. As it was before the death of Mao Tse-tung, the principle now governing ideological work among the young people in China insures implementation of the directives "be prepared against war" and "dig tunnels deep." Stadiums and campus grounds have been used to conduct military training for students of middle and primary schools and other children. The education provided by Peking's leaders to the younger generation has been based on militarist and anti-Soviet indoctrination. It should be pointed out that most of the Chinese publications for young readers propagate militarist viewpoints and the propaganda aimed at Chinese youths smear and slander the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

China is continuing its mass movement to send educated youths to rural and hilly areas--a movement which is also aimed at carrying out anti-Soviet education among the young people of China. Among the rusticated educated youths, large numbers were sent as soldiers to settle in areas bordering the Soviet Union to engage in production and other construction projects. Out of their anti-Soviet zeal, Peking's leaders have frenziedly used these young people's patriotism and their ardent love for their motherland to serve a contemptible purpose. Peking's leaders only prize those educated youths who wish to obtain military knowledge and who have undergone military training. In the areas bordering the USSR, Peking's leaders have been stubbornly propagating their assertion that the Soviet Union may launch a surprise attack on China, calling on the inhabitants in these areas "to resolutely and thoroughly defeat the aggressors."

Dear listeners, it should be pointed out that the USSR will not answer the Chinese propaganda machine's bellicose provocations which have been going on for many years. The Soviet Union has not encroached upon the territory of any neighboring country in the past and will never do so in the future. Chinese leaders know very well that the military strength of the world's first socialist country is not for any aggressive and expansionist purpose but for the defense of the fruits of the Great October Revolution and the defense of the sacred duties of peace and labor shouldered by the Soviet people who are building communism.

Many of our listeners probably do not know that Peking's leaders are still ignoring the many constructive Soviet proposals for restoring the friendly neighborly relations between the USSR and China. These proposals include one for a mutual nonaggression treaty and one for concluding a treaty prohibiting the use of force or the threat of force. It is perfectly clear that the conclusion of a bilateral treaty of this nature between our two countries or one of similar nature would greatly improve the political situation of Soviet-Chinese relations and would create a great possibility for promoting peace and cooperation which would be for the mutual benefit of both sides.

However, the Chinese side continues its near-sighted anti-Soviet policy and uses its anti-Soviet doctrine to drug the minds of millions of Chinese youths. The working people and the younger generation in China should know that as far as Soviet-Chinese relations are concerned, the USSR still adheres to its class stand and is still loyal to the principles of proletarian internationalism.

BULGARIA'S DIMITROV ORDER AWARDED TO SHCHERBITSKIY

LD170642Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 17 Feb 78 LD

[Text] By decree of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Ukrainian CP Central Committee, has been awarded the Order of Georgiy Dimitrov. He has been presented this high award for his great services to the development of Soviet-Bulgarian friendship, cooperation between the Ukrainian SSR and Bulgaria and also in connection with his 60th birthday.

PATOLICHEV MEETS WITH BULGARIAN CEMA REPRESENTATIVE

AU161953Y Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 16 Feb 78 AU

[Text] Moscow, February 16 (BTA correspondent)--Today, Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Bulgaria's standing representative in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, met Mr Nikolay Patolichev, minister of foreign trade of the USSR, and held a friendly talk with him.

Views on matters related to the further expansion of economic and commercial cooperation between the two countries were exchanged at the talk.

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES BRIEF STOP IN MOSCOW

LD220843Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Feb 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Text] Emil Wojtaszek, Polish foreign minister, visited Moscow on 16 February en route to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV].

He left for Hanoi the same day.

E. Wojtaszek was met and seen off by N.N. Rodionov, USSR deputy foreign minister, and other officials and also by Nguyen Huu Khieu, SRV ambassador to the USSR, and E. Szyszko, Polish charge d'affaires in the USSR.

SOVIET, POLISH DEPUTY PREMIERS ARKHIPOV, KAIM CONFER

LD211645Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Feb 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 16 February I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received F. Kaim, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, at Kaim's request and had a conversation with him.

ADN REPORTS SPEECH BY COMMANDER OF SOVIET FORCES IN GDR

For an ADN report on a speech by Soviet Army General Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy,. commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in East Germany, on the occasion of the 20 February visit by SED General Secretary Erich Honecker to a regiment of the Soviet forces, see the German Democratic Republic section of the 21 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

CIA ACTIVITY IN CANADA, ANTI-SOVIETISM SCORED

LD181915Y Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 18 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 18 TASS--The newspaper PRAVDA of February 19 has published a commentary headlined 'Cheap Intimidation Tactics" by TASS news analyst Afanasiy Petrov. The commentary says:

The extreme right-wing forces in Canada interested in poisoning Soviet-Canadian relations do not cease attempts at whipping up an anti-Soviet hysteria and a spy mania campaign in the country.

An example of this activity is the statement in the Canadian Parliament by T. Cossitt, a deputy of the opposition Conservative Party. It is noteworthy that characterising Cossitt, even the Canadian press noted his permanent ties with the Canadian secret service and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, which is known to strike deep roots in the Canadian special services. It is also noteworthy that even Cossitt himself does not deny that the source of the "information" spread by him is the CIA.

But what did this deputy acting on the instigation of the U.S. secret service have to say in Parliament? He said that arms are allegedly brought in Cuban ships into the Canadian Quebec province for the terrorists, who, according to him, receive through some Russian spy ring millions of dollars to finance separatist activities in Quebec.

To give a semblance of plausibility to this fabrication, he named four companies allegedly connected with the Soviet Union and using their returns to encourage rioting in the country.

The absurdity of these fabrications is obvious, and the deputy from the opposition failed to substantiate his statement. Facts indicate that it is the CIA which uses some Canadian firms as a cover for its subversive activity and, as Canadian observers recall, penetrates the separatist movement in Quebec, plants its agents there, and has a certain influence on the developments in the province, thus interfering in Canada's domestic affairs. Addressing a seminar in New York last year, Benjamin Weiner, a leading consultant of major U.S. corporations, whose capital investments in Quebec have reached 6,000 million dollars, said that the American business world begins to believe that Quebec will be able to conduct its affairs independently. U.S. corporations, he stressed, now admit the possibility of Canada's existence without Quebec, and they will act accordingly.

The absurdity of Cossitt's statements is obvious. Just as obvious is the fact who really instigated his statement. It would be apt to recall that Cossitt's provocative statement in Parliament were described by Canada's Attorney General Jean Jacques Blais as absolutely unfounded. Expressing the opinion of Canada's business circles, President of the Sovcan Aircraft Limited A. Smith noted that the charges made by Cossitt are part of the anti-Soviet hysteria imposed by certain circles. Cossitt's provocative demagogy has also been condemned by a number of Canadian press organs. The newspaper OTTAWA TODAY described his statement as cheap intimidation tactics.

U.S. BOMBDROP IN SARDINIA BRINGS OUT NATO ROLE IN ITALY

LD171325Y Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 17 Feb 78 LD

["On A Powder Keg"--TASS Headline]

[Text] Rome, February 17, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Malyshev reports:

"Jet planes flew with a terrible roar over our heads; then a frightful thunder was heard, and we saw black smoke. Everything looked like it were a war," says Alessandro Mossa, a physician from the town of Cagliari, who eyewitnessed the explosion of the 200-kilogram bomb dropped "by accident" by the pilot of a U.S. plane on the Italian town of Capo-Malfatano in Sardinia island. It was by sheer accident that there were no casualties among the populations.

The bomb explosion touched off a wave of protests all over Italy. President of the regional junta P. Soddu addressed a protest telegram to Italy's defence minister stressing that the population of the island is alarmed by the permanent accidents happening in the island during NATO exercises. Deputies from political parties made inquiries in parliament.

The Italian press has more than once drawn attention to the fact that the island of Sardinia has been turned into a huge proving ground. Particularly dangerous for the population is the base of atomic-powered submarines in Maddalena island near its coasts. Last year, the U.S. atomic-powered submarine "Ray" got into an accident, which could lead to radioactive contamination of a vast coastal area.

The NATO military feel at home also in other parts of Italy. The whole of the Appenine Peninsula, the IL MONDO weekly notes, is covered with a dense network of U.S. and NATO missile bases, radar installations and military airfields. There are 40 military proving grounds in the region of Friuli-Venice-Giulia alone. According to the estimates of the Roman international relations institute, from 1,000 to 1,500 units of nuclear weapons are deployed in Italy's territory.

All this creates serious problems for the population. It is prohibited to build roads and enterprises and use the coasts for tourism in the area of military installations. This is detrimental to economy and agriculture. Permanent accidents during the exercises are a source of fear and lack of confidence among the population. Newspapers wrote more than once about clashes between local residents and foreign servicemen, about the movement of protest against the dominance of the military.

SARDINIA EXERCISES FUEL SPANISH FEARS OF NATO CONNECTION

LD211105Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Feb 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Chernyshev Dispatch: "Doubts Remain"]

[Text] Madrid, 15 February--U.S., Italian and Spanish naval exercises are taking place off the Sardinian coast. Previously only U.S. and Italian ships have participated in such exercises. Some local commentators have evaluated the involvement of the Spanish Navy in them as clear evidence that Spain is gradually being pulled into the NATO harness. In this connection the general staff of the Spanish Navy hastened to disseminate an explanation which states that "the Sardinia-78 exercises bear no relation to the maneuvers which NATO conducts."

To judge from reactions, however, this explanation has not dispelled the doubts of Spaniards, who are becoming increasingly alarmed at the desire of Spain's militarist circles to draft the country into the North Atlantic Bloc.

TYUPAYEV DESCRIBES NATO MILITARY EXERCISES IN FRG

LD182318Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1424 GMT 18 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Bonn--TASS correspondent Anatoliy Tyupayev reports: A series of NATO maneuvers, with the participation of about 20,000 officers and men as well as a large amount of military equipment, has taken place in various regions of the FRG in recent weeks.

A NATO military demonstration under the codename "Cardinal Point" lasted over 10 days. There were large-scale exercises on the territory of the laender of Bavaria and Rheinland Pfalz, with the participation of tank and mechanized units of the American army. It has been officially announced that these were the biggest winter military maneuvers ever held on FRG territory.

Thousands of tanks, armoured carriers and self-propelled [samokhodnyy] artillery pieces literally "plowed up" hundreds of hectares of land, destroyed many bridges and damaged roads. Five people died during these maneuvers.

"A check on the readiness of various classes of troops for action in winter conditions" was also provided by the "Wilde Jagd" NATO military exercises, which were held at one of NATO's biggest military ranges in Europe--Hohenfels (Upper Pfalz). Over 10,000 officers and men of the West German, Canadian and American Army, as well as 3,000 caterpillar and wheeled military vehicles took part in them. As has been officially announced new types of military equipment, including American F-111 jet fighters and West German BO-105 military helicopters armed with missiles, were given a checkup during these maneuvers.

ZAKHAROV RAPS FRG FOR PURSUING MISSILE POLICY

DW211155Y Moscow in German to Germany 1741 GMT 17 Feb 78 DW

[Valentin Zakharov commentary entitled: "What is Going on Behind the Scenes of Official Denials in the Missile Business of the Rhine"]

[Text] Interest by the Bonn arms forgers in the cruise missiles, that is to say, the drones, does exist. That the first weapon of this type, the V-1, came from the assembly lines of the arms forges on the Rhine, is being pointed out with pride by the heads of Otrag, the space transportation and missile company and others. As State Secretary Schnell of the Bundeswehr Ministry said as early as in November last year, Bonn's Air Force in its third arms generation needs to have air raid fighters and remote-controlled aircraft and missiles. The Federal German arms forgers already presented several models of these weapons at the 1977 Paris aviation show.

The FRG arms industry recently has demonstrated more strongly than before its interest in the cruise missile, the drone. It participated in a French-British-West German meeting in southern France several weeks ago, discussing the state of development of the cruise missile. NATO in Brussels also disclosed that the bigger a country is the more it is interested in the cruise missile. This is an important hint, given the fact that the FRG is second to the United States in its contribution to NATO.

Recently, certain forces in the FRG have also demonstrated their political interest in the cruise missile. The chairman of the Defense Committee in the Bonn Bundestag, Woerner, for instance, has said: If the United States would not station the drones in Europe, then Europe would have to build its own arms of this type. As for the missile business, the FRG arms forgers have several irons in the fire. They maintain that the West German industry is able to participate, in cooperation with other countries, in the cruise missile project. In this context they stress that France and Britain will hardly have the means necessary for producing effective cruise missiles on their own.

So the FRG also intends to help accelerate the engine of the missile business financially. Referring to these considerations and emphasizing that the Federal Republic has already developed missiles of a remarkable range, Bonn also strives to bring about NATO-wide cooperation in the cruise missile business. Third, the FRG arms forgers are pushing their program of the development and production of the so-called RPW, meaning the program of remote-controlled aircraft and missiles mentioned by State Secretary Schnell of the Bundeswehr Ministry in November 1977.

The FRG missile forgers, violating international agreements, are producing missiles of a remarkable range--as they say--and are about to start production of the drone, the cruise missile, with or without European cooperation. Moreover, the FRG missile industry tries to test the effectiveness of remote-controlled missiles and cruise missiles. Mr (Taiga) of the space transport and missile company also said that his firm's missile testing grounds in Zaire is suitable for testing missiles of any range. These facts are opening the screen which hides the largescale activities of arms forgers in the missile business from the FRG public. These activities of the missile arms addicts are particularly dangerous. They are incompatible with aspirations to turn Europe into a continent of peace and cooperation. In a recent PRAVDA article the Soviet Union pointed out the danger of attempts aimed at leaving open loopholes for cruise missiles to emerge on the territory of other countries, primarily NATO states. In this article the Soviet Union stressed that the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms must fully rule out the possibility of giving strategic arms to third countries and the dodging of this treaty by third countries.

FRG, U.S. GUNS, TANKS DEAL WHIPS UP ARMS RACE

LD172000Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0844 GMT 17 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Bonn--17 February--DPA reports that the Bundestag Defense Committee announced on Wednesday that it is "considered desirable" to speed up the conclusion of a deal on deliveries of West German guns for American tanks. This would allegedly enchance the combat efficiency of these tanks. Why are they in such a hurry? Because, they say, "the threat from the East is growing." This kind of hackneyed argument is, as always, being used to justify increased armaments. In this case the Bundestag committee is acting in defense of the interests of the West German arms manufacturers, who are eager to get profits from their production as fast as possible.

The heads of the Rheinmetall concern succeeded only recently in placing a 120-millimeter tank gun on the U.S. market. The American side, however, made the proviso that this weapon will not begin to reach American tank units until 1984. It goes without saying that the West German manufacturers are not enthusiastic about these delays and are out to speed up the practical clinching of the deal. That is why the above-mentioned Bundestag committee has been put into action. It is known that the committee headed by CDU's Manfred Woerner, one of the champions of the arms race, has already repeatedly acted in the interest of the FRG military industrial circles to approve more and more armament programs for the Bundeswehr.

A move in favor of the deal has also been made by Karl Damm, Bundestag deputy for the CDU, who is well known for his close links with the FRG armament-makers and is one of the initiators of the "American tanks-West German guns" project. According to DPA, Damm has sent American senators a letter setting out his reflections on the same subject--how to speed up the conclusion of the deal.

The links between the military industrial complexes of the FRG and the United States are becoming increasingly close. The road of whipping up the arms race and coordinating the efforts of the two leading NATO member states in this sphere has been taken on the pretext of standardization.

LUXEMBOURG PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN USSR

LD181654Y Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 18 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 18, TASS--A delegation of the Parliament of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, led by Rene Van Den Bulcke, president of the Chamber of Deputies, arrived here today for an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Vitaliy Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, had a meeting with the delegation members.

USSR'S PATOLICHEV RECEIVES UK DEPUTY TRADE SECRETARY

LD171804Y Moscow TASS in English 1709 GMT 17 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow February 17, TASS--The USSR Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev has today received Britain's Deputy Secretary of Trade D. Stelle. They discussed prospects for the development of Soviet-British trade and economic ties.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT CRISIS FUELED BY OUTSIDE PRESSURES

LD191452Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0950 GMT 19 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--"A rebuff has been given to the international reaction's blatant intrusion into Italy's internal affairs and now it is weaving intrigues behind the scenes and is continuing to interfere in the political life of European states," writes Nikolay Prozhogin, the paper's Rome correspondent, in PRAVDA today.

Commenting on the government crisis, the correspondent points out that it is not just a matter of the opposition which the idea of the communists' entry into the government majority is meeting from the rightwing circles of the SDP. Imperialist circles outside Italy are standing behind these circles and are supporting and inspiring them. This has been reflected more than once in the past month in the statements by U.S. State Department officials and by senior NATO officials. The opinion has also spread amongst observers, says the correspondent, that the delay in a solution to the government question in Italy is connected with a number of other international problems, particularly the forthcoming March parliamentary elections in France. The imperialist circles are afraid that the entry of the communists in the government majority in Italy might influence the results of the parliamentary elections in France.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN CONGRATULATE KEKKONEN ON REELECTION

LD211057Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Feb 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To his excellency Urho Kekkonen, president of the Republic of Finland:

We send you cordial congratulations on your reelection as president of the Republic of Finland.

Having held that high post for more than two decades, you, Mr President, have made a significant contribution to consolidating friendship, trust and cooperation between our countries and to strengthening Finland's international authority.

On the eve of the 30th anniversary of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty between the USSR and Finland there is every reason to express confidence that the contacts between the leaders of the two states, which are developing successfully on the basis of this treaty, and broad Soviet-Finnish ties in the most diverse spheres of cooperation will deepen and strengthen in the interests of our peoples and of strengthening peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

We wish you, Mr President, further successes in your great and responsible activity in the post of president of the Republic of Finland, as well as wishing the friendly Finnish people prosperity and happiness.

[signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin.

AL-ASAD MOSCOW VISIT CONTINUES WITH TALKS, DINNER SPEECHES

Brezhnev, Al-Asad Talks

LD211430Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 21 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Soviet-Syrian talks opened in the Kremlin today. Taking part in the talks on the Soviet side are: Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; Comrade Korniyenko, deputy USSR minister of foreign affairs; and Comrade Skachkov, chairman of the state committee for foreign economic relations.

Taking part in the talks on the Syrian side are: Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic; Khaddam, member of the party regional command, deputy prime minister and Syrian minister of foreign affairs, and al-As'ad and Hassun, members of the party regional command. During the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, there was a thorough and constructive exchange of opinions on questions of the state and furtner development of Soviet-Syrian relations. It was noted that the traditional friendly relations between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic are developing successfully on the basis of the principles embodied in the joint Soviet-Syrian statement adopted in Moscow on 13 April 1974 as a result of a high-level meeting.

The sides stressed the significance of this statement for the further strengthening of Soviet-Syrian friendship, which meets the fundamental interests of the peoples of both countries and the cause of the just struggle of the Arab people for the liquidation of the aftermath of the Israeli aggression.

During an exchange of opinions on the most important international problems, special attention was attached to the development of the Middle East situation where, as a result of the actions of the imperialist forces and local reaction, the situation has been seriously complicated.

Egypt's policy of separate deals with Israel, which has proved to be completely futile and unsound and has caused serious harm to the interest of the Arab people, completely confirms the need for a search for an all-embracing, just settlement to the Near East crisis.

Also taking part in the talks on the Soviet side are: Chernikov, USSR ambassador to the Syrian Arab Republic; Sytenko, member of the Collegium of the USSR Foreign Ministry; and Samoteykin, aide [referent] to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Taking part in the talks on the Syrian side are: 'Umar as-Siba'i, minister of communications of the Syrian Arab Republic; Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, minister of information; Adib ad-Dawudi, the president's adviser on political questions; Jabr al-Kafri, Syrian ambassador to the USSR; and 'Adnan Nashshabah, head of department in the Syrian Foreign Ministry.

Kremlin Dinner

LD211846Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 21 Feb 78 LD

[Text Moscow, February 21, TASS--The CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the government of the USSR gave a dinner in the Kremlin today in honour of Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, president of the Syrian Arab Republic. He is now here on an official friendly visit at the head of a party and government delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic.

On the Soviet side the dinner was attended by Comrades Brezhnev, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Mazurov, Ustinov, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev; deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers; chairmen of the USSR state committees and other officials.

Leonid Brezhnev and Hafiz al-Asad exchanged speeches.

Brezhnev Dinner Speech

LD211758Y Moscow TASS in English 1741 GMT 21 Feb 78 LD

["In a Friendly Atmosphere"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 21, TASS--Follows the speech by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev made at today's dinner in the Grand Kremlin Palace held in honour of the general secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, President of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Asad.

Dear Comrade Hafiz al-Asad.

Esteemed Syrian Friends.

Comrades.

We are happy to welcome in Moscow again the general secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, President of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Asad and the Syrian leaders who arrived together with him.

Comrade President, you are known in this country as a vigorous exponent of developing friendly relations with the Soviet Union. We also fully stand for a further consolidation of our friendship.

And since both sides want this, there is every reason to hope that the coming years will be marked by a further consolidation of Soviet-Syrian cooperation.

Our countries are different, each has its eventful history, its traditions and customs. But there is also very much that unites us, and unites reliably.

Both Soviet people and Syrians equally treasure the great cause of the freedom and independence of peoples. Both our countries come out for lasting peace, for extinguishing hotbeds of war and imperialist aggression, for putting an end to all leftovers of colonialism.

Is it possible to forget the numerous accomplishments that we have already achieved in peaceful construction, in developing economic interaction. I will recall, if only, the Euphrates hydropower complex which by right is regarded as the flagship of Soviet-Syrian economic cooperation.

Soviet people hold close to heart and understand the aspirations of the Syrian working people. We know well the aims of development along the road of progress set forth by the leadership of friendly Syria, by the Progressive National Front which unites the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, the Syrian Communist Party, all democratic anti-imperialist forces of the country. And we wish the friendly people of the Syrian Arab Republic new successes along this road.

Dear Comrades,

We all see well that the firmer emergent states stand on their feet the more persistent become the attempts of imperialists to impede their development, to turn them back, to restore the influence they have lost there. The imperialists strive to split the national-liberation movement, to find in its ranks conciliators and capitulators, promise economic and financial aid. The present turn of events in the Middle East is added confirmation of this.

In effect, the Arab countries of the Middle East are now, as it were, at a fork in the road. Will the aggressor triumph or will the just cause of freedom, peace and independence of the peoples take the upper hand--this depends on their resolve, on their cohesion.

There is no need to prove that our sympathies and our support are on the side of the Arab peoples.

Everybody knows the viewpoint to which we invariably keep in the question of the Middle East settlement. We hope that the settlement must include: the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967; implementation of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine and first of all the right to self-determination, including the creation of its own state; safeguarding of the independent existence and security of all states of the area.

It is now clear to all that by embarking on the road of separate deals with Israel the Egyptian leadership unilaterally began to surrender one all-Arab position after another. As a result, serious damage has already been inflicted to the struggle of the Arabs to liquidate the aftermaths of the Israeli aggression and the cause of the Middle East settlement has been pushed back.

The question prompts itself, is it not time to stop the unprincipled political manoeuvres in the Middle East, manoeuvres dangerous to the interests of Arabs, and return the cause of the settlement to the channel of the Geneva conference? This, without doubt, would accord with the cardinal interests of the peoples of the Middle East and make a big contribution to the cause of improving the international climate.

By outlining again already known position of the Soviet Union, I would like to emphasize once again that we pay tribute to Syria's firm and at the same time realistic, constructive policy in the struggle for the attainment of a really all-embracing and just Middle East settlement.

Highly regarded also by the freedom-loving peoples is Syria's active participation in the efforts of progressive Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organization who, at recent conferences in Tripoli and Algiers, laid the groundwork for strengthening the front of resistance to the policy of surrender and selling Arab interests.

Comrade President,

I believe that the Soviet-Syrian talks, that began today, already give reason to hold that we have mutual understanding on practically all questions under discussion. And this is yet another earnest that our friendship and all-round cooperation will successfully develop further.

I propose a toast to the health of the general secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, chairman of the Progressive National Front of Syria, President of the Syrian Arab Republic Comrade Hafiz al-Asad.

To the progress and flourishing of the Syrian people.

To the success of the just cause of the Arab peoples and to lasting peace in the Middle East.

To the friendship and fruitful cooperation of our countries.

Al-Asad Reply

JN211630Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 21 Feb 78 JN

[Text] Moscow, 21 February--SANA correspondent's dispatch--[words indistinct] by President Hafiz al-Asad [words indistinct] hosted in his honor by the Soviet leaders in the Kremlin in Moscow:

Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; friends: I warmly thank Comrade Brezhnev for his warm welcome and I thank all of you in my name and on behalf of the members of the Syrian delegation for the warm welcome and hospitality with which we were received.

Each new visit to your friendly country brings back happy memories of previous visits making us feel grateful for your warm reception and reaffirming the strength of the bonds of friendship existing between our two peoples, parties and governments.

We have just heard Comrade Brezhnev reconfirm this with words of sincere friendship. Undoubtedly, we are all convinced that the development of friendship and the strengthening of cooperation between our two countries in various fields serve the interests of our two peoples and the interests of the common noble principles and objectives which we are seeking to achieve.

Past experiences have proved the truth of these words. We have constantly worked in Syria and the Soviet Union to enhance the development and strength of the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries--relations the strength and firmness of which have been proved by time. On this occasion I would like to express our satisfaction with the results of our joint efforts to this end.

It gives me pleasure that our arrival in Moscow coincides with the celebrations of awarding Comrade Brezhnev with the Order of Victory--the highest Soviet military order--for his great contribution to the victory scored by the Soviet people and their armed forces during the Great Patriotic War, and in return for his prominent services in boosting the country's defensive capability and for his adoption of a foreign policy insuring the Soviet Union's development and progress during peacetime.

I take this opportunity to offer my congratulations and those of the members of the Syrian delegation to Comrade Brezhnev for this order which he justly deserves. It also gives us pleasure to participate tomorrow in the celebrations marking the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy.

On this day my memory takes me back 20 years to 1958 when several Syrian officers and I shared with Soviet military men at an air base in the Soviet republic of Kazakhstan the celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the Soviet Army. The first thing which comes to mind on this day is that over the past 20 years the Soviet Army has developed greatly and increased its capability and potential to carry out its national duty. Friends in the Soviet Union, on this occasion I extend to you our people's congratulations and the congratulations of our armed forces.

Friends, the invitation I received from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government provides another opportunity for the exchange of viewpoints between the leaderships of the two countries. We are convinced that this constant exchange of views between the leaderships of our two friendly countries constitutes one of the most important elements in our relations. Our current talks gain special importance in view of the issues they deal with and in view of the current circumstances in the world, particularly the situation which has recently arisen in the Middle East as a result of the implementation of plots concocted by forces hostile to the Arab nation--forces which, for a long time, have not stopped seeking to create a situation in the Middle East convenient only to their interests disregarding the interests of the people in the area.

However, the attempts of these forces have always clashed with the solidarity of the Arab states and the clinging of these states to Arab rights and the real components of a just peace in our area. Foremost among these components is Israel's total withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, including their rights to return, to self-determination and to establish their sovereign state on their national soil.

However, the results of the recent visit to Israel, the significance of this visit and the ensuing actions and measures have created a grave situation which is in the interests of the enemies of our nation, the enemies of freedom and the enemies of a just peace. This peace cannot be established except in accordance with the UN resolutions. Naturally, it should also be made clear that a just peace cannot be achieved except with the effective participation of the Soviet Union.

W in Syria have defined our stand clearly and firmly. We categorically reject all schemes which want to impose on us what we do not accept and what is not compatible with our just and legitimate aspirations and the dignity and pride of our people. We reject and unreservedly resist all signs of capitulation which have loomed or might loom on the horizon. We have boundless confidence that with its consciousness and solidity, our nation will continue to increase its strong resistance against its enemies and against those who tamper with its rights and flout its will. Undoubtedly, the will of the nation will ultimately triumph.

Facts have proved that the issues of nations cannot be realized except by adopting clear and open methods and exercising a constant struggle in quality and quantity commensurate with the importance of these issues. Stands should be in harmony and coordinated within the framework of this honest struggle. They should not deviate from this honest struggle and should confidently and sincerely express the aspirations and interests of people.

It gives us pleasure that the steadfast position adopted by Syria and the Arab states in defense of liberty, justice and peace has the support and backing of the socialist countries, headed by the Soviet Union, and the support of all genuine peace-loving forces. The Soviet Union has always supported the Arabs in their constant struggle for the liberation of their occupied land and restoration of the Palestinian people's rights. To this end the Soviet Union has extended constant support. This support and backing played a big and effective role in strengthening our Arab front against aggression and expansion.

I must say that we are interested in what is happening on the African Continent, which includes a large part of our Arab homeland and to which we are linked with ties of neighborliness and common interests. I must also express our anxiety over the events in the Horn of Africa.

Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, our talks today were held in an atmosphere of friendship, amity and understanding, and demonstrated the agreement in our viewpoints regarding the issues discussed. Thus they add strength to the relations existing between our two countries and consolidate our struggle for the realization of our common objectives. I bring with me the greetings of our Arab people in Syria, the greetings of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and sentiments of friendship and amity to the CPSU leadership and the people of the Soviet Union.

In conclusion I hail Comrade Brezhnev and wish him happiness and continued good health. I wish the people of the Soviet Union further successes and prosperity. I hail you all, friends, and express best wishes for the consolidation of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Soviet Union.

Kremlin Talks Resume

LD220910Y Moscow TASS in English 0903 GMT 22 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 22, TASS--Soviet-Syrian talks were resumed in the Kremlin today. They are being conducted by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of defence of the USSR; from the Syrian side--Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Hafiz al-Asad is staying in Moscow at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR on an official friendly visit at the head of a party and government delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Talks End

LD221120Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 22 Feb 78 LD

[Text] The Soviet-Syrian talks were concluded in the Kremlin today. The talks were held, on the Soviet side, by Comrades Brezhnev, Kosygin, Ustinov and other officials; and on the Syrian side by Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, and other Syrian leaders.

Views were exchanged on a broad range of questions concerning Soviet-Syrian cooperation and certain key international problems. Chief attention was concentrated on a search for effective decisions aimed at bringing about an all-embracing and just settlement of the Near East conflict and the elimination of dangerous hotspots of tension in the Near East and adjacent areas. There was also discussion on joint, parallel action by the Soviet Union and Syria in the interests of strengthening cooperation between the two countries in all spheres of relations and of consolidating universal peace and the security of peoples.

The talks were held in a friendly atmosphere and a spirit of mutual understanding.

A joint Soviet-Syrian communique will be published.

Al-Asad Lays Wreathes

LD211346Y Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 21 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 21, TASS--On February 21, Hafiz al-Asad visited the Lenin mausoleum and laid a wreath. He paid a minute's tribute of silence to the memory of the founder of the world's first socialist state and the leader of the world proletariat.

Hafiz al-Asad also laid a wreath at the unknown solider's tomb near the Kremlin wall. The distinguished guest paid tribute to the memory of the Soviet soldiers who lost their lives in the struggle against fascism, in the name of a lasting peace and happiness for the peoples.

AS-SADAT PUTS EGYPT IN 'HUMILIATING POSITION OF DEPENDENCE'

LD171221Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Feb 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Article by political observer S. Kondrashov: "Impasses of Separatist Diplomacy"]

[Text] Since last November the "peace initiative" of President Anwar as-Sadat of Egypt, which began with a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, has passed through many stages, and each of them has proved--not in words but in facts--the fruitlessness and harmfulness of separatist diplomacy from the Arabs' viewpoint.

The "holy peace mission" has totally fallen apart each time and has had to emerge from clouds of rhetoric and come up against two realities--the unchanged Israeli policy aimed at retaining the captured Arab territories and denying the Palestinians the right to self-determination, and U.S. diplomacy which, contrary to Cairo's calculations, does not wish to oppose that policy.

It is sufficient to recall the chain of events following the trip to Jerusalem: the widely advertised Cairo conference, which they wanted to make into a substitute for Geneva but which quickly came to naught; the fruitlessness of As-Sadat's December "Christmas" meeting with Begin in Ismailiya; the disagreements on the Military Committee discussing the problem of an Egyptian-Israeli settlement in Sinai, and, finally, the melodrama of the Political Committee, which met with difficulty in Jerusalem in the middle of January and ceased work the very next day when As-Sadat recalled his foreign minister. It is known that Washington has made several attempts to put the Egyptian-Israeli dialog to rights, but these attempts have not been crowned with success, although undertaken at the level of President Carter and Secretary of State Vance.

Addressing the National Press Club in Washington recently, As-Sadat admitted: "As we continue what we have begun, the Israeli position is not only not softening but, on the contrary, growing harder."

This admission is short on self-criticism. With its policy of a separate deal Cairo has stimulated Tel Aviv's traditional toughness, splitting and weakening the Arab ranks, alienating natural allies such as the socialist countries and checking the process of movement toward the Geneva peace conference.

Separatist diplomacy has found itself in an impasse from which no way out is in sight. On the one hand, it cannot challenge the whole Arab world and the Egyptian people by agreeing to a deal which would sanction the Israeli seizures. On the other hand, the logic of the Egyptian-Israeli dialog dictates movement along the path of defeatism and capitulation. On the one hand, the perniciousness of the new policy has been demonstrated so convincingly by events that it would be natural to announce its bankruptcy. On the other hand, after the advances given, such an announcement would be very dangerous for the political future of the author of the "peace initiative."

At the conference in Algiers the leaders of Syria, Algeria, Libya, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the PLO decisively condemned the Egyptian president's actions. Even Jordan and Saudi Arabia, on whose support Cairo was counting, can see what a trap separatist diplomacy has fallen into and are treating it with guarded criticism. Egypt has essentially ended up in the U.S. "fold"--tete-a-tete with Israel under Washington's surveillance and supervisions. Hence the consequences, hence all the hopes pinned on Washington. Hence the political coloring of As-Sadat's recent trip across the ocean with its implication of despair, which may be expressed in the words of the Russian saying: "...The master acts as our arbiter."

The Egyptian president wanted the Americans to "arbitrate" in his favor and agree to put pressure on the Israeli Government. In this spirit the Cairo press was forecasting "historic results" from the trip. More sober, if not ironic, forecasts were heard from the U.S. shore. Commentator James Reston prognosticated that Carter's meeting with As-Sadat at Camp David "will be more like a philosophy seminar or even a Sunday school lesson than anything else."

Correspondents were not allowed within firing range of the U.S. President's residence in the Catoctin Mountains, but the result of the "lengthy talks" can easily be read between the lines of the diplomatic official statements. [paragraph continues]

"The diplomatic formulas used by the White House to describe the results of the talks attest that Carter, as expected, rejected As-Sadat's appeal to the United States to firmly take Egypt's side in the efforts to reestablish the movement toward peace." The correctness of this assessment, made by New York DAILY NEWS correspondent J. (Antevil) and shared by other journalists and political observers, could not be shaken by the Egyptian leader's statements made after Camp David in the U.S. Congress and to the U.S. press.

What, then, are the concrete results? By all accounts, there are none, unless you count as concrete results the promises to maintain the "motive power of the talks" and to keep "the door to peace open." As-Sadat was evidently warned against repeating "electric shock therapy" such as suddenly stopping the work of the political committee: The Americans wish to reestablish the suspended Egyptian-Israeli contact with the help of the "shuttle diplomacy" of Assistant Secretary of State W. Atherton; they promised to consider the request that U.S. warplanes be sold to Egypt.

But the principal political result lies elsewhere. The Camp David "seminar" overturned As-Sadat's chief gamble and dispelled his chief illusion, which he had tried to impress upon both the Egyptian people and other Arab states. The gamble-illusion consisted of assuming that, if Egypt and other Arab states proved to America their trustworthiness (and reliability from the viewpoint of U.S. interests in the Near East), then Washington would take the Arabs' side, force Israel to abandon the policy of expansion and aggression and insure a just, comprehensive settlement of the conflict.

Let us recall the history of the last few years, when a reorientation of foreign and domestic policy began to be implemented. In an attempt to justify his pro-American course, As-Sadat never tired of reiterating: The keys to peace lie "99 percent" in America. In practice this meant active participation in Kissinger's "shuttle diplomacy," a foreign economic orientation toward the West and the "open doors" policy, and an ostentatiously unfriendly position toward the Soviet Union, designed to secure even greater rewards from America. Cairo was rewarded with U.S. credits, but the main dividend that As-Sadat expected was not forthcoming: As before, in questions of a Near East settlement, the United States remained on Israel's side and supplied it with more arms than before, strengthened it and nurtured its expansionist appetites.

And in U.S. domestic political life, which substantially influences the formation of the foreign policy course, pro-Arab elements played virtually no role at all since they are totally blocked by the ideological and financial influence of the pro-Israel lobby and the Zionist organizations. These assistants and guardians of Israel demonstrated their strength in particular last fall after the publication of the Soviet-U.S. joint statement on the Near East, criticizing it so fiercely that in essence President Carter capitulated under their onslaught." "I would sooner commit political suicide than harm Israel," he declared at that time. (Israel's interests naturally being interpreted in the spirit of Tel-Aviv and the pro-Israel lobby).

This is the kind of background against which the logic of conciliation and political dependence dictated the sensational pilgrimage to Jerusalem. America holds the keys to peace, As-Sadat argued, but the keys to Washington and to U.S. favor are in Israel and it is possible to acquire them by showing a readiness for a separate deal. From the Knesset rostrum, appealing for peace and a "broad approach," As-Sadat was addressing the U.S. legislators just as much as he was the Israeli legislators. By showing his trustworthiness, he wanted to weaken the pro-Israeli lobby in the United States and thereby to strengthen within the Carter administration the supporters of a "balanced" Near East policy. [paragraph continues]

He did achieve something. After his visit to Jerusalem, As-Sadat's popularity rose sharply and the public opinion polls were not slow in reflecting this. He began to be regarded benevolently in the Congress. The White House was also generous with its praise.

But as soon as the rhetoric dried up and the practical bargaining began, everything came full circle. Albeit with reservations, the White House approved the "Begin plan," compiled for a position of strength and expansion. President Carter opposed the idea of an independent Palestinian state, thus displaying solidarity with Israel on the fundamental question of a settlement, and the compromised proposed by U.S. diplomacy still generally betray a pro-Israeli bias. Almost the only curtsey made in the direction of the Arab side, for the sake of balance, was the condemnation of the Israeli settlements which are being illegally created on the occupied territories. But even this censure, which has recently caused voices to be raised between Washington and Tel Aviv, has not made the Israeli "hawks" retreat.

In general, As-Sadat's successes on the U.S. domestic political scene are ephemeral, while the influence of the pro-Israel lobby is a long-term phenomenon that has taken firm root. Now, at the beginning of an election year, the supporters Cairo has won on Capitol Hill are looking apprehensively over their shoulders at the Zionist organizations, knowing their vengefulness. These are not steadfast supporters, but the main point here is not the strength of the pro-Israel lobby but the nature of U.S. imperialism. It is clearly visible, for instance, in the attitude toward the Palestinian question. The Carter administration is opposing the creation of a Palestinian state, believing that it would be dangerously "radical." It will be recalled that preceding U.S. administrations experienced the same attitude toward the Egyptian revolution of 1952 and toward any national liberation movement. This is where the consistency of U.S. imperialist policy lies.

The United States is not averse to adopting Egypt as an ally when Cairo, currying favor, promises Washington that it will pull the chestnuts out of the fire in the present conflict in the Horn of Africa, and therefore America's new lansquenet can be encouraged with a batch of warplanes. But, as before, in the Near East the United States gives priority to Israel--the main ally and outpost of U.S. imperialism. The United States is prepared to use Egypt's services only so far as they do not disrupt these priorities.

Essentially the meaning of the "seminar" at Camp David was clear even before its participants met. It was revealed, for example, by the newspaper AL-AHALI, the recently created organ of the National Progressive (left) Party, which opposes the separatist course. "Our first and greatest mistake," the newspaper writes, "is that we have wholly and completely placed our problem in the hands of our chief adversary. We have put all our trust in this adversary and have declared that the keys to a settlement are in his hands."

In this description, only the word "mistake" seems inadequate. It is a question of Egypt's deliberate foreign policy reorientation, of the failures of this policy and of the humuliating position of dependence into which this course is placing the biggest Arab country.

LATE REPORT: JALLUD GRANTS INTERVIEW; LEAVES MOSCOW

Praises Soviet-Libyan Ties

LD221106Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 22 Feb 78 LD

[Interview granted to Moscow correspondent by 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, prior to his departure from Moscow on 22 Feb--recorded in Arabic fading into Russian translation]

[Text] I must note that recently a great leap forward has taken place in the development of political, economic, scientific and cultural links. The revolution in Libya, and the October Revolution in Russia have made our peoples allies in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, against the enemies of freedom and peace on earth. In this struggle we form a united front. Together with us are the liberation movements of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Therefore it is our opinion that Soviet-Libyan relations serve the interests not only of the Libyan people but also the cause of strengthening the national liberation movements, the forces of peace struggling against imperialism and colonialism, for freedom and independence, for a lasting and just peace on earth.

Soviet-Libyan relations are in keeping with the interests of the entire Arab nation. Our relations are of a principled nature and are not based on short-term considerations [konyunkturnyye soobrazheniya].

We understand very well that the Soviet people, having caused the October Revolution, set up the Soviet Union, which has become a sort of bulwark against which the intrigues of imperialism, colonialism and reaction are smashed.

Departs Moscow

LD220828Y Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 22 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 22, TASS--Member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Arab Libyan Jamahiriyah Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud has left Moscow for home today. He was on an official visit in the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport decked with the national flags of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Soviet Union the guest was seen off by member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Kirill Mazurov, candidate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, First Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov and other officials.

Among the send-off party was Libyan Ambassador to the USSR Zuwali Suwaydan, heads of diplomatic representations of a number of countries accredited in the Soviet Union and representatives of the working people of Moscow.

CONDEMNATION OF EGYPTIAN ATTACK AT LARNACA CONTINUES

LD211910Y Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 21 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia, February 21, TASS--The Egyptian authorities which staged an armed attack on the international Larnaca Airport in Cyprus are trying, by further aggravating relations with Cyprus, to whitewash themselves in the eyes of their people and the international public for this disgraceful operation which cost the lives of 15 Egyptian commandos. Cairo has announced its decision to recall its diplomatic mission from Nicosia and to revise all Egyptian-Cypriot relations.

Egyptian Vice President Mubarak threatened a complete rupture of relations with Cyprus. The government-controlled press in Egypt has launched a vicious campaign against the president of Cyprus, the Palestine Liberation Organization and progressive Arab countries.

At the same time Egyptian propaganda is trying to blame the murder of Yusuf as-Siba'i, general secretary of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, on the opponents of Cairo's separate talks with Tel Aviv, and to discredit the PLO which is opposed to As-Sadat's capitulatory policy. As soon as the murder of Yusuf as-Saba'i became known the Egyptian authorities began to assert that this was the doing of Palestinians. Although the PLO categorically denied these groundless assertions, the Egyptian newspapers announced that a trial of the murderers in Cairo will prove that the Palestinians are responsible for the crime.

The Minister of the Interior and Defense of Cyprus K. Veniamin said yesterday that the murderers are to be tried by a Cypriot court which is to meet on February 27.

Speaking at a press-conference today the President of Cyprus Spiros Kyprianou said that the Government of Egypt bears all the burden of responsibility for the Larnaca incident. He said the armed operation at the airport, which cost many lives, was staged despite the fact that the Egyptian side was warned more than once about the inadmissibility of any arbitrary actions in the sovereign territory of Cyprus.

The president deplored the anti-Cyprus campaign in Egypt and urged the Egyptian Government not to aggravate relations between Egypt and Cyprus.

Beirut, February 21, TASS--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO, accused imperialist and Zionist intelligence organs of committing the crime in Nicosia.

In his message of condolences to the Presidium of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization Y. 'Arafat sharply condemned this "heinous provocation" the aim of which, he said, was to strike a blow at the liberation movement and to distort the aims of the struggle of the Palestinian people.

The armed action of the Egyptian authorities is strongly condemned by the world public. The Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) described the events at Larnaca Airport as an act of aggression against Cyprus. The Egyptian leadership should know, AKEL says in its statement, that the Cypriot people have been fighting for several years now for national survival and for the freedom of their homeland and not create additional difficulties for them.

The intrusion by the Egyptian armed unit into Cyprus was also condemned by the Communist Party of Greece. In its statement the Communist Party qualifies Egypt's actions as a glaring violation of the sovereignty of independent Cyprus and of the basic principles of international law. The actions of the Egyptian authorities, says the Communist Party statement, are fully in line with the efforts of the imperialists to liquidate the sovereignty of the state of Cyprus and to carry through their sinister plans in the eastern Mediterranean.

The British TIMES writes that armed actions carried out in foreign territory without the consent of the government concerned are tantamount to an act of war against the state whose sovereignty was thus violated.

In the opinion of the newspaper GUARDIAN, what was done by Egypt at Larnaca Airport is the worst it could do.

AAPSO Condemnation

LD211643Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 78 p 5 LD

[V. Drobkov Article: "Nicosia: A Criminal Act"]

[Text] Yesterday in the Nicosia Hilton hotel, where a session of the AAPSO Presidium was taking place, M. Yusuf as-Siba'i, the well-known public figure, writer and AAPSO general secretary, was killed by several shots at point-blank range.

The attack on As-Siba'i was carried out by terrorists, whose names are still not known. After the perfidious murder two terrorists, armed with pistols and grenades, burst into the hall where the AAPSO Presidium session was taking place and seized its participants and all those present as hostages. Among them were Soviet delegates, including PRAVDA's own correspondent. After more than 2 hours of talks with Cypriot Government representatives the terrorists freed some of the hostages, including the Soviet delegation, and received permission to leave Cyprus by air. A bus carrying nearly 20 other hostages, including Kh. Veniamin, minister of Defense and the Interior, V. Lisaridhis, deputy chairman of the AAPSO Presidium, and delegates from several African states and international organizations, as well as the two terrorists, set off for Larnaca Airport, where an aircraft was to be waiting for them.

The participants in the AAPSO Presidium session sharply condemn the criminal act of the terrorists as an act of provocation aimed against the movement of solidarity between the peoples of the Afro-Asian countries. This act, they state, plays into the hands of the forces of imperialism and reaction, which are trying to undermine the unity of the anti-imperialist, national liberation movement in Asia and Africa. The response to the provocation will be still closer cohesion among all detachments of progressive, democratic movements.

TURKISH RESERVATIONS OVER NATO ROLE NOTED

LD171415Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Feb Morning Edition p 4 LD

[A. Akhmedzyanov Dispatch: "Against NATO Plans"]

[Text] Teheran--Addressing the chiefs of the branches of the armed forces, Turkish Prime Minister B. Ecevit declared that Turkey's membership in NATO cannot insure its security and expressed the need to create a new defense policy for the country.

The prime minister's statement is a reflection of the growing discontent in Turkish society at the role allocated to Turkey by the United States and NATO in their military plans.

(N. Unsal), senator for the Republican People's Party, told the Budget Commission of Parliament that U.S. and NATO bases are still continuing to function on Turkish soil despite the fact that they were banned by a decision of the previous Turkish Government. This harbors a mortal danger for Turkey and the Turkish people, the senator said.

Senator (Unsal) called on the government to review the status of the foreign military bases situated on Turkish soil before it is too late.

'NATO MILITARISTS' STRIVE FOR ACCESS TO AFRICA

LD161844Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Africa 1430 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] More and more new facts indicate that the NATO militarists are striving in any form to establish their control over African harbors and airports and to preserve access for the transnational corporations to the national wealth there. According to the American magazine PHILADELPHIA TRIBUNE, it is precisely these considerations that make Africa one of the strategic factors for many years and even a century ahead, and perhaps the most important strategic factor for the future of the whole world. That is why, speaking from positions of enemies of detente, the general secretary of the NATO bloc, Luns, obviously is dissatisfied with the fact that several leaders of that continent are outside the sphere of activity of NATO. However, the NATO military headquarters well realize that it is impossible to grab hold of the (?raw materials and other riches) with bare hands. Africa has chosen the road of independence. It rejects the neocolonialist models of development. It is striving to carry out social transformations and rejecting a lopsided foreign political orientation.

That is why the NATO strategists today are elaborating plans for special actions aimed against those countries and peoples which reject the dictate of the imperialists. The existence of such plan was recently pointed out by the French newspaper LE MATIN. Speaking, for example, about Washington's readiness to open up its arsenals for Chad, the newspaper MATI MATIN wrote: Since the delivery of American armaments was also proposed to Egypt and Sudan, it becomes clear that there is a plan for surrounding Libya, for creating a sanitary cordon around Al-Qadhdhafi.

The construction of cordons is actively backed up by the side of the West, by the parachutist policy. This concerns the knocking together of gangs of hirelings, which have long ago been terrorizing Africa. To conceal these operations, the ideological services of NATO are intensively spreading the version claiming that many countries, in view of their small size, insufficient military-industrial potential and the lack of strong armies, allegedly require hirelings for solving border conflicts. However, the people in Africa know better than anyone else that the soldiers of fortune are going to Africa not to extinguish disputes but to whip them up; not to strengthen the independence of young states but to crush progressive regimes. For instance, the hirelings of the NATO helmsmen tried to implant a neocolonialist regime in Angola and to overthrow the progressive government in Benin.

It is indicative that a new practice can be observed in the activities of NATO recruiters. The main mass of hirelings today are recruited by them not in bars and restaurants but in the barrack houses of NATO. According to the American CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, already participating in the aggression against Angola were soldiers from units of a special-purpose division in the American Army that underwent service in Central America, in the Zone of the Panama Canal and in the United States itself.

In the army of the Rhodesian racists, no less than a quarter of the servicemen are former British soldiers, men of the Salazar's Fleche [Arrow] units, specializing in crushing the liberation movements in the Portuguese colonies as well as Americans who were veterans of the Vietnam war. A large group of hirelings, who also had experience from the war in Vietnam, has been recruited in the United States to be transferred to the region of the Horn of Africa. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes that 100,000 American hirelings are now armed, ready and waiting for their hour.

There can be no doubt that in the same (?plane) with the plan for organizing sanitary cordons and establishing new gangs of hirelings is the Pentagon program for setting up special mobile groups. One such group consisting of three divisions, including one Marine division, as was announced by the U.S. Defense Secretary, Brown , will be used in the zone of the Persian Gulf in case of emergency situations arising there from the point of view of the United States. But who else except the Pentagon can claim that such ideas for interference in the affairs of other countries are not being carried out in respect to Africa?

The presumption of the presence of such plans is more than justified because the proclamation of the establishment of American detachments for action in the zone of the Persian Gulf actually coincides with the stepping up of the intrigues by the NATO powers in the Horn of Africa, with the activization of armed provocations by the racists and hirelings on the borders of Angola and Mozambique and the building up of the military might of Salisbury and Pretoria by the Western backers. All these plans and programs indicate that the United States and other NATO powers are preparing for outright interference in the affairs of the peoples. Once again they are undertaking attempts to take active gendarme functions upon themselves on the continent and adjacent areas. Stepping up their offensive in Africa, these opponents of the process of detente and the consolidation of the people's security are doing everything in order to aggravate the situation, to create new hotbeds of tensions, and for the sake of these goals they are whipping up diplomats and politicians so by their verbal arguments about peace and a desire to help the people of the Third World, to cover up the actions of the generals.

AARON ETHIOPIA VISIT LINKED TO 'INCREASED PROPAGANDA WAR'

LD211642Y Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 21 Feb 78 LD

["What Does Washington Want?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 21, TASS--TASS news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes: It is not hard to see by analysing numerous press reports in the USA concerning the situation in the Horn of Africa that the American press and radio have lately stepped up their attacks on Ethiopia. Many observers link this fact with the results of the recent visit to Ethiopia by D. Aaron, deputy assistant for the U.S. President's National Security Council. If the two things are really linked there naturally arises the question: What are the results of D. Aaron's visit to Addis Ababa?

It is known that during his stay in Addis Ababa D. Aaron met Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia. During these talks the Washington representative was given detailed explanations concerning Ethiopia's position in respect of the conflict in the Horn of Africa. The essence of this position is that Ethiopia has no territorial claims to the neighbouring states and that it only seeks to guarantee the security and inviolability of its own frontiers and wants peace to be re-established in the area. It goes without saying that total and unconditional withdrawal of Somalian troops from Ethiopian territory is absolutely essential for a settlement of the conflict.

It is also known that Mengistu Haile Mariam said before the arrival of the American delegation in Addis Ababa that if the USA, Britain and the FRG continue giving support to the Somali aggressors it would become absolutely pointless for Ethiopia to maintain diplomatic relations with these countries.

Such is Addis Ababa's clearcut, peaceable and realistic position, which is known to be shared and actively supported by African and broad international public circles. D. Aaron must have informed appropriate official circles in Washington about this position, and if today, shortly after the White House representative returned home from Addis Ababa, the big American press is beginning to step up attacks on Ethiopia's policy this fact may be taken to mean that this policy does not suit certain circles in the USA.

Also noteworthy is the fact that the increased propaganda war against Ethiopia and ever-new attempts being made to distort the position of the USSR and other socialist countries in respect of the conflict in the Horn of Africa are taking place simultaneously with the growing military support for the aggressor. As Mengistu Haile Mariam said recently at a press conference, support from the West enabled Somalia to bring into action against Ethiopia tens of thousands of soldiers, 600 tanks and other armoured vehicles, 600 artillery guns and mortars and over 40 air force planes. There is some evidence to show that troops of reactionary Arab regimes, including those of Egypt, are fighting on the side of Somalia.

What is then wanted by those forces in the West, above all in the USA, which hamper by word and deed the realization of Ethiopia's principled and just position? What are the motives behind their tactics, specifically, behind the present step-up in absolutely groundless and often absurd and slanderous attacks on the policy of Ethiopia, its allies and friends? Such an approach can only have one aim, that of further deepening and aggravating the conflict.

FURTHER MATERIAL ON CONFLICT IN HORN OF AFRICA

Report on 'Egyptian Pilots'

LD221205Y Moscow in Somali to Somalia 1500 GMT 21 Feb 78 LD

[Text] News agencies report fierce fighting between Ethiopian and Somali forces in the Hararge region. The Ethiopian forces are heading towards the Djibouti border and are pushing east of Harar towards Jijiga. Fighting is also continuing in the southern region. Infantrymen and troops with armored cars are taking part in the war. The [word indistinct] correspondent says that there are many wounded in hospital in Mogadiscio.

Other reports reading us say that the Somali Air Foce has bombed the towns of Dire Dawa, Harar and (Afasha). The correspondent of LE MATIN says that he thinks that the planes were flown by Egyptian and Pakistani pilots because the Somali pilots were lacking in experience.

Western journalists say that food prices have rocketed in Somalia recently. Sugar and oil have gone up by 40 percent.

In the liberated areas of Ethiopia life is returning to normal, and the peasants who had been forced to flee the war are now going home.

Assab Mass Meeting

LD200932Y Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 20 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, February 20, TASS--The working people of the port of Assab, on the Red Sea Coast, have declared determination to give a resolute rebuff to designs of internal and external reaction, to defend the gains of the people's revolution and territorial integrity of Ethiopia.

The participants in a mass meeting held there unanimously approved a resolution which expresses firm confidence in victory of Ethipia's working people over the enemies of the revolution. They stressed the need of strengthening unity of the progressive forces of the country in the struggle for the triumph of the ideals of the Ethiopian revolution.

Ethiopian 'Counterrevolutionaries'

ID200956Y Moscow TASS in English 0824 GMT 20 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, February 20, TASS--The working people of Ethiopia have launched a vigorous struggle against underground counter-revolutionary groupings which try to restore the feudal-monarchy regime, overthrown by the people's revolution.

According to the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY, last week alone witnessed about a thousand people having been brought out throughout the country, who succumbed to the influence of hostile propaganda and took the road of struggle against the revolutionary people. Many former members of underground counter-revolutionary parties admitted their guilt. They stated at meetings that these organisations had fully discredited themselves politically and are now trying to camouflage their bankruptcy, resorting to terrorist actions. Members of urban and rural associations, new government bodies, trade unions and other mass organisations of the working people are involved in the campaign of struggle against the counter-revolutionaries.

Ethiopian Peasants Return

LD201836Y Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 20 Feb 78 LD

["On Peaceful Rails"--TASS headline]

[Text] Addis Ababa, February 20, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Ustimenko reports:

After the successful counter-offensive, launched by the armed forces and people's militia detachments of Ethiopia against the Somalian invaders in the eastern front, thousands of peasants have returned to their native places in the liberated areas. As reported by the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY, the government and local authorities are doing much to render assistance to the population of Hararge Province, which suffered from the invasion of the Somalian aggressors. The damaged buildings are being restored and new houses being replenished, preparations are in full swing for sowing crops, new peasants' associations are being set up.

The inhabitants of Babil, Alemau, Kombolchi and other villages, which were subjected to artillery assaults by the Somalian aggressors, are returning to peaceful life. Bridges destroyed by the invaders are being repaired on the Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway, which previously handled sixty percent of Ethiopia's export trade.

The war, unleashed by the expansionist circles of Mogadiscio, caused huge damage to Ethiopia. According to preliminary estimates it exceeds 300 million dollars. Over twenty thousand people were left homeless in the area of Harar alone, but the scope of peaceful efforts, now undertaken by the people, testifies to their resolution to go on successfully building a new Ethiopia after all the invaders are driven out of their land.

War's Effect on Somalis

LD171731Y Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 17 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Paris, February 17, TASS--The aggressive war unleashed by the Somalian leadership against Ethiopia bears down heavily on the Somalian people. According to French press reports, the war has produced a shortage of different goods, which are now supplied to the Somalian Army engaged in operations in Ogaden. As noted by the newspaper LE MONDE, the cost of food products soared sharply in recent days; thus, the cost of sugar, vegetable oil and several other products has risen 40 per cent.

Expanding their aggression against Ethiopia, the Somalian leaders are recruiting even 15 year-olds and women.

ZIMBABWE COMMUNIQUE SAYS 225 RHODESIAN TROOPS KILLED

LD220720Y Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 22 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, February 21, TASS--Fighting men of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front killed 225 Rhodesian troops in the course of December and January, says a communique published here by the front. In Rhodesia's north-eastern operations zone the patriots staged 12 ambushes, launched more than 20 attacks on Rhodesian Army camps and staged 28 sabotage operations. In the course of military operations the front's detachments seized large quantities of arms and ammunition.

MORE MATERIAL ON RHODESIAN INTERNAL SETTLEMENT

Western Policy

LD201505Y Moscow TASS in English 1446 GMT 20 Feb 78 LD

[Text] London, February 20, TASS--The Western powers are preparing to recognize the collusion between the ringleader of the South Rhodesian racialists, Smith, and African collaborationists concerning the so-called "internal settlement in Southern Rhodesia". This is shown by changes in the stands of Britain and the United States in assessing the overtly neo-colonialist plan aimed at preservation in the country of the rule of the racilists under the cover of an Africanized state facade. Thus, Washington, which assessed the Salisbury agreement as unacceptable a few days ago now declares that it is prepared to study it thoroughly. All this, in the opinion of observers, indicates that the United States is revising its African policy.

The British Government went even further. The foreign secretary, David Owen, said that this agreement means a considerable step toward establishing the majority rule and that it should be welcomed.

Such an outspoken statement prompted one of the participants in the Salisbury collusion, Sithole, [to] declare that he is very optimistic that the British Government will finally recognize this agreement.

And it should be noted that quite recently during the talks in Malta, Britain and the United States declared that the Rhodesia problem cannot be solved without the participation of the Patriotic Front which is recognized by the Organisation of African Unity as the sole representative of the Zimbabwe people. Against this background it is easy to see how unsavoury is the stand of the Western powers which were in words for transfer of power in southern Rhodesia to genuine representatives of the Zimbabwe people and are now ready to accept the unlawful deal in Salisbury.

Views of 'Independent Africa'

LD171546Y Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 17 Feb 78 LD

["Independent Africa Condems 'Internal Settlement' Agreement"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 17, TASS--TASS correspondents report:

Maputo: The so-called agreement on an "internal settlement" is nothing other than a mere piece of paper, a treacherous attempt at encroaching on the inalienable rights of the people of Zimbabwe, says a statement issued here by the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe. Smith and his lackeys--the ambitious puppets Muzorewa, Chirau and Sithole--entered into a collusion which fully meets the interests of international imperialism. But the people of Zimbabwe headed by the Patriotic Front are full of determination to carry on the armed liberation struggle for genuine independence until complete and final victory is achieved, the statement emphasizes.

Dar es Salaam: The notorious agreement on an "internal settlement" is sanctioning and consolidating the vile practice of racism in Rhodesia. It not only recognizes the privileged status of the white minority but also gives it power to prevent a genuine independence, emphasizes a statement of the Tanzanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The statement was circulated here.

The statement points out that no deals of Smith with his partners are able to stop the armed struggle of the people of Zimbabwe under the leadership of the Patriotic Front for freedom and independence, which will intensify and gain in scope.

Maputo: The Liberation Committee of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), in accordance with the decisions of that organisation, will continue to render full support to the patriots of Zimbabwe despite the Smith regime's collusion with puppet African figures in Salisbury, Jose Antonio, director of the regional representation of the OAU Liberation Committee, told a TASS correspondent here. Having condemned the U.S. and British manoeuvres in the solution of the question of Zimbabwe's independence, he emphasized that those powers have encouraged and continue encouraging the racist regime of Smith behind the back of the Patriotic Front and the entire progressive Africa and are trying to impose a neo-colonialist regime on the people of Zimbabwe. The Patriotic Front is the sole legitimate representative of the people of Zimbabwe, and no manoeuvres of racists and their associates will be able to stop its armed struggle for genuine freedom and independence, Jose Antonio pointed out.

Nkomo Criticism

LD172124Y Moscow TASS in English 2043 GMT 17 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka, February 17, TASS--An agreement on the socalled "internal settlement" in Rhodesia reached in Salisbury between the racist ringleader, Ian Smith, and African puppets is aimed at consolidating the white minority government and preserving the status quo in the country for at least the next 12 years and may be even longer. This was stated by one of the leaders of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, Joshua Nkomo. He was speaking at a press conference here today.

Joshua Nkomo paid special attention to the fact that the so-called "agreement" failed to touch the repressive machinery, the army, police and judiciary. They will remain in the hands of the white minority as before. The Patriotic Front, Joshua Nkomo pointed out, vigorously rejects this kind of settlement and will continue to step up the armed struggle till total victory over the racists and their puppets.

Joshua Nkomo sharply criticised the hypocritical policy of the Western powers towards the Zimbabwe people's liberation struggle. Britain and the United States, he said, were not sincere at the latest talks in Malta if they say now that the so-called Salisbury agreement is a step forward in solving the Rhodesian problem.

Dar es Salaam, February 17, TASS--The Tanzanian newspaper UHURU observes that the "agreement" between the puppets and the ringleader of the Rhodesian racists cannot be recognised [as] legal since the Patriotic Front, the genuine representative of the Zimbabwe people, did not take part in working it out. Ian Smith has failed to deceive Africa by his claims that he is seeking a just solution to the problem. Independent Africa stands for genuine and not fake freedom for the Zimbabwe people. The Zimbabwe problem is the problem of bringing down the Smith regime and dismantling the entire racist punitive machinery. Thus is the only way to achieve genuine independence for the people and establish peace in that country.

'Illegal Deal' Favors Imperialism

LD201915Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Africa 1430 GMT 20 Feb 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, declared one its leaders, Joshua Nkomo, will continue to expand its armed struggle until total victory is won over the racists and their puppets. He made this statement in connection with Salisbury's announcement of having reached an agreement on a so-called internal settlement between Ian Smith and a group of African lackeys of the racists.

This agreement is an illegal deal in favor of international imperialism, attempts to encroach upon the inalienable rights of the Zimbabwe people, and to consolidate racist order and give a face-lifting job to the whole business. As is known the United States and Great Britain have even tried to make the semblance of the transfer of power to the African majority remain under London's control. This so-called transfer proposes to preserve the political and economic privileges of the racists. The projects for an internal settlement are aimed at the same direction--that is, at establishing a puppet regime.

The conspiracy in Salisbury is aimed at guaranteeing for the white minority a controlling number of seats in the parliament and Smith himself hopes to enter the ruling coalition on an equal footing.

Each item of the agreement is accompanied by pledges of the collaborationists of non-violating the interests of the Europeans, first of all preserving for them the monopoly right on the property [as heard] of the means of production. The conspiracy in Salisbury, says Joshua Nkomo, is aimed at consolidating the rule of the white minority in Rhodesia, at preserving the existing situation in the country.

One other fact is noteworthy for independent Africa: The talks of the racists with the puppets are under constant control of Western capitals. The just, acrid remark of one of the African journalists about an internal settlement--that the Rhodesian affairs are being conducted in the department of the foreign (?political) services of the West.

The people of Zimbabwe have no illusions concerning the plans of the neo-colonialists. They are constantly preserving the vigilance. That is why the meeting in Malta between the British foreign secretary, David Owen, and the permanent U.S. representative in the United Nations, Andrew Young, with the leaders of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, ended without result. And that is why the idea for internal settlement is (?doomed). Even Andrew Young declared that an internal settlement in principle has been reached in Rhodesia; in reality nothing is resolved.

The conspiracy in Salisbury is condemned by the patriots of Zimbabwe, by all the independent countries of Africa. The people of the multi-suffering [as heard] countries by all possible means, including armed means, are struggling for genuine independence, for the creation of a truly people's Africa state.

'SINISTER' S. AFRICA-ISRAEL NUCLEAR COOPERATION REPORTED

LD201852Y Moscow in English to Africa 1500 GMT 20 Feb 78 LD

[Text] The Israeli finance minister, Ehrlich, has paid a visit to South Africa, trying to strengthen the alliance against the African and Arab nations. Radio Moscow observer Viktor Aleksandrov writes:

Mr Ehrlich said upon arrival to South Africa that Israel does not intend to leave its loyal friend in trouble, and that so-called trouble of the South African racist regime is the growing struggle against apartheid by the African population and the successes of the national liberation movement in Namibia and Zimbabwe. This trouble is close to and understandable for Israel, as it itself is trying to dictate its terms to the Arab nations. An African newspaper has called South Africa and Israel two arms of Western imperialism trying to destroy the forces of progress and national liberation in southern Africa and the Middle East.

Mr Ehrlich's trip was the first official visit by an Israeli Cabinet minister to South Africa. Thus, Israel makes no secret of its close ties with the apartheid regime. But this cooperation stands in open violation of the United Nations resolutions to boycott the racist regime. However, as the Israeli ambassador to South Africa said, Israel is doing openly what others are doing secretly. These others are the Western countries and Peking.

Over the recent years Israel has supplied the Vorster regime with large consignments of firearms, patrol gunboats, advanced electronic equipment and military aircraft. Israel is also becoming a mediator for the delivery of American and other Western countries' weapons to South Africa. According to the Baltimore SUN, Israel is acting as the United States' trustee in South Africa. The United States trusts Israel with doing what the USA itself finds improper to do. For the past four years Israel has trebeled its trade with South Africa, exporting strategic raw materials and importing military technology more and more.

Commenting on Mr Ehrlich's visit, the general secretary of the Israeli Communist Party, Meir Vilner, has noted that it took place at the background of reports about the South African uranium supplied to Israel in exchange for the Israeli information on nuclear technology. Cooperation in nuclear research gives the Israel-South African alliance a sinister look. Nuclear weapons in the hands of the regimes declining to sign the nuclear nonproliferation agreement and refusing to observe international law impose a direct threat to the nations of the Middle East, Africa and elsewhere throughout the world.

SWAPO PRESIDENT CALLS FOR SOUTH AFRICAN WITHDRAWAL

LD221040Y Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 22 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Stockholm, February 22, TASS--Immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all South African occupation troops from the Namibian territory is the main and indispensable condition for the participation of the South-West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) in general elections, SWAPO President Sam Nujoma said here.

He stressed the necessity of U.N. control over the elections to ensure a free and democratic expression of the will by the Namibian people. Touching upon the talks between the SWAPO leadership with representatives of five Western powers--the USA, Britain, France, the FRG and Canada, which were recently held in New York--Sam Nujoma said that they had not brought about any concrete results. We cannot agree to a settlement of the problem that would exclude Walvis Bay, annexed by the racialist Vorster regime. The port, he stressed, is an inseparable part of Namibia's territory.

Lusaka, February 22, TASS--The attempts of the Pretoria racialist authorities to impose on the Namibian people their "internal settlement" plan for establishing in that country a puppet regime headed by a handful of corrupt tribal chiefs will create an explosive situation, said SWAPO Vice President M. Mujongo.

Addressing a press-conference here, he stressed the determination of the Namibian patriots to carry on the armed struggle against the unlawful occupation of Namibia up to the country's full liberation.

NEW ANGOLAN CONSTITUTION SEEKS 'FULL LIBERATION'

LD181640Y Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 18 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, February 18, TASS--The new Constitution of the People's Republic of Angola has been published in that country today.

The fundamental law of the country approved by the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers' Party proclaims as the main objective of the People's Republic of Angola full liberation of the Angolan people from the vestiges of colonialism and construction of a socialist society free from explitation of man by man.

Under the new constitution the guiding and directing force of the Angolan dstate and society is the MPLA Workers' Party, the organized vanguard of the working class. This Marxist-Leninist party, the fundamental law of the People's Republic of Angola says, guides the whole political, economic and social life of the state in the interests of construction of a socialist society.

It is for the first time ever in that country's history that this document legislatively guarantees wide and effective participation of the working people in the administration of the state.

The fundamental law of the Angolan state stresses the fidelity of the People's Republic of Angola to the U.N. Charter and the OAU Charter, its readiness to maintain relations of friendship and cooperation with all states on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, full equality, mutual benefit and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other.

The constitution reaffirms full solidarity of the People's Republic of Angola with the struggle of people's for national and social liberation, friendship and cooperation of the People's Republic of Angola with all progressive and democratic forces of the world.

NEW ANGOLAN PARTY RULES EXPLAIN MEMBERSHIP CONDITIONS

LD201644Y Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 20 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, February 20, TASS--The newspaper JORNAL DE ANGOLA continues to publish the text of the rules of the MPLA-Workers' Party, adopted by the first party congress last December.

The rules make it incumbent on every party member to study systematically the theory of Marxism-Leninism and to use it in practical work, to strengthen constantly the organization and ideological unity of the party, to set the example in labor, to uphold actively and conscientiously the interests of the workers and peasants and to defend the people's power, to help the party bring up the working people in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The party rules say that Angolan citizens, from the age of eighteen, who live by the fruits of their own labour only, recognize the programme and rules of the party, take an active part in the life of one of the party organizations and regularly pay party dues can be members of the MPLA-Workers' Party. The party probation period, according to the rules, is one year for workers and servicemen of the people's Armed Liberation Force of Angola of working class origin and two for all the other categories of the population. Apart from members and alternate members of the party, persons supporting the line of the MPLA-Workers' Party and making voluntary contributions to its fund can take part in party life.

INDIA, USSR SIGN TRADE PROTOCOL IN MOSCOW

BK2109497 Delhi ISI in English 0833 GMT 21 Feb 78 BK

[Text] An Indo-Soviet trade protocol for the current year was formally signed in Moscow on February 20 at a brief ceremony in the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry, reports SAMACHAR.

R.D. Thapar, commerce secretary, signed for India and I.T. Grishin, deputy foreign trade minister, for the Soviet Union.

Speaking at the ceremony, Thapar said the protocol represented an important step in widening of trade turnover between the two countries. He made special mention of increasing quantities of non-traditional items provided for in the list of Indian exports to the Soviet Union. Thapar said he had a very useful exchange of views with Grishin on the perspectives of the Indo-Soviet trade in the '80's. Both sides were agreed that the turnover would continue to grow on a long term basis. Further discussions on the theme would be held in Delhi next month during the meeting of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

Grishin said that active development of Indo-Soviet trade reflected the growth of friendly relations between the two countries. The development of trade answered the interests of both peoples.

The protocol visualises a record turnover of over 10,000 million of rupees in 1978. The Soviet Union will supply this year 1.5 million tons of crude oil to India as against 1 million tons shipped last year. The protocol provides for a substantial increase in Indian exports of steel products.

DESAI LETTER TO BREZHNEV DELIVERED IN MOSCOW

BK1810067 Delhi ISI in English 0833 GMT 18 Feb 78 BK

[Text] A letter from Prime Minister Morarji Desai to Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev was handed over by Ambassador I.K. Gujral to Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister G. Korniyenko on February 17, reports SAMACHAR from Moscow. Gujral spent 90 minutes with Korniyenko. This is Gujral's first meeting with Korniyenko.

BREZHNEV SENDS GREETINGS TO SRI LANKA PRESIDENT

LD1613447 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 16 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent Junius Richard Jayewardene, president of Sri Lanka, a telegram of greetings and good wishes for the Sri Lankan people on the occasion of the republic's national holiday, the 30th anniversary of the country's independence, and also greetings in connection with Jayewardene's appointment to the post of president of Sri Lanka. In his telegram in reply, Junius Richard Jayewardene expressed sincere gratitude for the greetings and good wishes, and for his party conveyed wishes for the well-being and further prosperity of the people of the Soviet Union.

The telegrams of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Junius Richard Jayewardene expressed the conviction that the traditional relations of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation which have formed between the two countries will be further developed for the good of the Soviet and Sri Lankan peoples and the cause of peace throughout the world.

INDOCHINA

ROMANOV DELEGATION LEAVES SRV, ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD211154Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 21 Feb 78 LD

[Text] The Soviet delegation led by Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and first secretary of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom, left Ho Chi Minh City today for home. The delegation visited the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnamese friends. [Moscow TASS in English at 1940 GMT on 21 Feb 1978 reports that the Romanov-led delegation "today returned to Moscow from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam."]

CAMBODIA'S ANTI-VIETNAM PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN NOTED

LD220909Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Voice of Vietnam Commentary"]

[Text] Hanoi, 18 February--The Cambodian authorities, conducting an anti-Vietnamese policy, are resorting to absurd fabrications, the Voice of Vietnam radio station says in a commentary. The accusations of some sort of "subversive actions" and of "interference in Cambodia's internal affairs" that have been leveled at Vietnam are not simply a lie but a direct falsification of historical facts.

The revolutionaries of Vietnam and the genuine revolutionaries of Cambodia know that many generations of Vietnamese and Khmers have always helped one another and fought and conquered together.

In 1970, when N. Sihanouk's government was overthrown by pro-American forces headed by Lon Nol, Vietnam increased its disinterested assistance to the Cambodian revolutionaries. It helped to drive Lon Nol's pro-American army out of five provinces of Cambodia, and helped the Khmer revolutionaries to create a new revolutionary administration in the liberated regions and to organize and temper the armed forces of the Cambodian revolution.

In the 5 years of the Cambodian people's liberation struggle the sincere and selfless help of Vietnam has manifested always and everywhere.

However, the present Cambodian rulers want the Cambodian people to forget all that, the commentary notes. Recently, and most unfortunately, nearly all the Cambodian revolutionaries who returned to their motherland from Vietnam have been eliminated. The Phnom Penh administration, which calls itself "revolutionary," asserts that it is carrying out some kind of "special course" of restructuring Cambodian society. In fact this "course" represents a narrow nationalist, extremist line which is being implemented by methods proper to medieval barbarism.

This "course" naturally does not and cannot enjoy the sympathy and support of the Cambodian people, since it is an outrage against their dignity. Many signs of displeasure are evident. To suppress it the Cambodian authorities are resorting to mass executions.

The present policy of the Cambodian authorities, the broadcast says, is playing into the hands of imperialist and reactionary forces, who entertain the hope of regaining their forfeited positions in Southeast Asia. The Cambodian authorities must realize that. However, the Cambodian authorities are responding to Vietnamese peace initiatives by increasing aggression against Vietnam and intensifying an unrestrained anti-Vietnamese slander campaign.

FORCES OF IMPERIALISM SEEK GAIN THROUGH BORDER CONFLICT

LD171201Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Feb 78 p 3 LD

[Col A. Leontyev article: "For a Peaceful Resolution to the Conflict"]

[Text] All people of good will are anxiously following the events taking place on the border between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Democratic Cambodia.

During the years of the war of liberation the peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia fought side by side against a common enemy and secured a glorious victory over the imperialist aggressors. For a long time, the Cambodian authroities have been carrying out a hostile campaign against neighboring Vietnam, of which the victims are thousands and thousands of Vietnamese.

Trying to put an end to this situation, the Vietnamese Government has more than once proposed to the Cambodian Government that the border question, a legacy from colonial times, be settled by means of talks, on the basis of friendship, equality and justice. But Phnom Penh has rejected these proposals. It has even resorted to a virtual break-off of diplomatic relations with Vietnam.

On 5 February the Vietnamese Government issued a new statement on relations between Vietnam and Cambodia. It contains constructive proposals aimed at a peaceful solution to the conflict through talks. The Vietnamese Government proposed a speedy end to all hostilities in the border regions and the speedy organization of a meeting in Hanoi or Phnom Penh or on the border between the two countries for talks and for the signing of an appropriate treaty.

The Vietnamese Government statement met with approval and support from the entire world public. Throughout the world it is assessed as an important initiative and a manifestation of Vietnam's good will and love of peace. However, Cambodia rejected Vietnam's just proposals and thereby again showed its unwillingness to take the path of peace.

This step by Phnom Penh pleased the forces of imperialism and international reaction, which, as Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong noted, "are nurturing far-reaching plans with respect to Southeast Asia." The rejoicing of certain gentlemen in connection with the Vietnamese-Cambodian conflict is so great that they cannot even manage to hide it. "The natural first reaction of Americans," the New York TIMES newspaper wrote, "is gloating satisfaction in observing how the victors are fighting among themselves over the war trophy." Even such a serious-minded person as Z. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security adviser, has stated that he finds the conflict "very interesting."

Some people would apparently like to light a fire in Southeast Asia again and use it for their own ends. But that is a very dangerous occupation--you can get burned. The genuine interests of all countries and peoples demand that peace should reign on the border between Vietnam and Cambodia.

USSR-SRV COOPERATION CITED BY SRV BROADCAST OFFICIAL

OW141644Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 11 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts] Dear friends: Please listen now to a statement by Comrade Tran Lam, chairman of the Vietnam Radio and Television Commission. Comrade Tran Lam has taken part in a Moscow meeting of directors of socialist countries' radio and television stations.

[Tran Lam recorded] Dear Friends: Cooperation and friendly relations between the Soviet and Vietnamese radio stations have existed for nearly 30 years. Since my first meeting 28 years ago with leaders of the Soviet radio station, cooperation and friendly relations between the Vietnamese and Soviet radio branches have developed and expanded. Since 1970, when Vietnam began experimental television broadcasts, cooperation between the two countries has further expanded in the television field. This cooperation has been mainly displayed in the exchange of radio and television materials which contribute to mutual information concerning each countries' developments, people and socialist construction achievements and greatly enhances mutual understnding and increases solidarity, friendship and mutual encouragement in combat and production.

Over the past 30 years, the Soviet radio and television stations have repeatedly supported Vietnam in its struggle against foreign aggression, particularly in the war of resistance against the United States and in socialist construction in Vietnam.

The USSR Radio and Television Committee has efficently assisted our Vietnam Radio and Television Commission in cadre training and in many other areas. Exchanges of ideas between leaders of the two countries' radio and television services have always displayed a spirit of friendship and fraternal cooperation, a spirit of pure proletarian internationalism. On this occasion, I sincerely thank the USSR Radio and Television Committee for its great, valuable assistance to the Vietnamese radio and television branch. I particularly extend my thanks to the Soviet radio and television stations for supporting the Vietnamese people in their wars of resistance against the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists as well as in the current socialist construction. Concerning the Vietnam-Cambodia border issue, the Soviet radio and television stations and the Soviet press have supported Vietnam's stand of conducting negotiations in order to peacefully resolve the border issue.

We happily note the great achievements resulting from the close cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union in the radio and television field. Obviously, cooperation in radio and television between the two countries has contributed to increasing mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries. The radio and television branches of the two countries have helped strengthen their solidarity and friendship.

LAO-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY JUBILEE CELEBRATED

LD220855Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Feb 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Celebrating an Anniversary"]

[Text] Vientiane, 16 February--The public of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] has widely celebrated the second anniversary of the creation of the Lao-Soviet Friendship Society. A ceremony devoted to this significant event in the history of relations between Laos and the Soviet Union took place in the house of Lao-Soviet Friendship in Vientiane. It was attended by P. Vongvichit, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and LPDR deputy premier, members of the government, prominent public and state figures of the republic and activists of the society.

The Lao people, K. Saignaseng, Lao minister of agriculture, forestry and irrigation and chairman of the Lao-Soviet Friendship Society Presidium, said, value highly the friendship with the great Soviet Union. The Lao-Soviet Friendship Society, created two months after the formation of the LPDR, is making a big contribution to the strengthening of relations of fraternity and cooperation between the Lao and Soviet peoples.

SOVIET FISHING PROPOSALS UNACCEPTABLE TO JAPAN

OW182102Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0011 GMT 18 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Moscow, 17 Feb (KYODO)--Japan told the Soviet Union Friday that it absolutely cannot accept the Soviet proposal for a "total restraint" on salmon fishing operations on the high seas. The Japanese delegation to the current negotiations for conclusion of a bilateral fishery cooperation agreement made known Japan's stand at a plenary session held for some two hours Friday afternoon. The Soviet proposal was made Thursday.

Japanese delegation sources said the Japanese side told the Soviet Union that salmon resources in the northern waters were not in a state of depletion. The Soviet delegates, on their part, claimed that it was most suitable for anadromous fish, such as salmon, to be caught when they return to rivers where they were spawned. There was a sharp confrontation in the views of the two sides. The next meeting is scheduled for Monday morning.

JAPAN'S RELATIONS WITH USSR, PRC REVIEWED

LD211521Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No. 8, 17 Feb 78 pp 8-9 LD

[I. Chikunov article: "USSR and Japan: Strange Interpretations"]

[Text] Relations with Japan occupy an important place in the Soviet Union's foreign policy.

The Soviet Union is consistently pursuing the development of relations of equal and mutually advantageous cooperation with Japan. Regular meetings between statesmen have entered the practice of relations. Japanese Foreign Minister S. Sonoda's recent visit to the Soviet Union can serve as an example of this.

The main conclusion which may be drawn from the talks in Moscow is that the sides confirmed the existence of considerable reserves for the further development of cooperation.

At the same time some people are trying intentionally to focus attention on those aspects on which mutual agreement has not yet been achieved between the sides. The problem of a treaty settlement between the USSR and Japan is referred to particularly frequently in this connection.

How do matters really stand?

Talks on the conclusion of a peace treaty have been underway between the USSR and Japan for a number of years. But no treaty has yet been concluded. The reason for this lies by no means in any toughness in the Soviet position, as some people assert, but in the fact that the Japanese side advances as a condition for the conclusion of a treaty totally unjustified and therefore deliberately unacceptable territorial claims. In this respect the Soviet Union's position is clear and definite: There is no so-called unresolved territorial issue in relations between the USSR and Japan. It has been resolved and is enshrined by the appropriate international agreements, which naturally must be observed.

It is also perfectly understandable that it would be in the interests of both countries to place the development of relations on a firm treaty basis. In the opinion of the Soviet Union, real preconditions already exist. This could be achieved by concluding the treaty on neighborliness and cooperation proposed by the Soviet Union. It would cover those spheres of relations which are already ripe for formulation by treaty.

The significance of the conclusion of such a treaty is obvious. As L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted in his answers to the chief editor of the Japanese newspaper, ASAHI, this "would effect a sharp turn toward overcoming the vestiges of mistrust and reliably developing mutually advantageous cooperation on all salients."

Of course, such a treaty would not affect the interests of Third World countries and would not harm the relations of the USSR and Japan with other states. As for a peace treaty, the Soviet proposal concerning a treaty on neighborliness and cooperation does not remove this question, talks which could be continued.

The reports of several Japanese newspapers concerning the changes which have allegedly taken place in the Soviet Union's attitude toward the projected Japanese-Chinese treaty on peace and friendship could not fail to draw attention either.

What can be said on this topic?

The Soviet Union's position on the Japanese-Chinese treaty has been given frequently and is well known in Japan. The signing of this treaty with the inclusion of a clause on opposing so-called hegemony would channel Japan into a foreign policy line hostile to the Soviet Union and to peace and the peoples' security--the line which the Chinese leadership pursues. This would seriously undermine trust in Japan's foreign policy and would by no means promote the strengthening of security in Asia. Whatever forms, even the most abstract, the clause on "hegemony" may assume, the essence and orientation of the Japanese-Chinese treaty will not change. Therefore, the Soviet Union's principled attitude toward it cannot change either. This was also quite definitely confirmed during the Japanese foreign minister's recent visit to Moscow.

There is no doubt that the reports mentioned above are the work of those who are seeking to distort the facts in the interests of achieving their own selfish aims. By this means they want to stifle Japanese objections to the hasty steps to conclude a treaty with China and to weaken the positions of the forces which rightly believe that the conclusion of the treaty with the clause directed against the Soviet Union would seriously harm Soviet-Japanese relations and Japan's national interests.

The Soviet Union has never interfered and does not interfere in anyone's affairs. This is alien to Soviet foreign policy. Whether to conclude a treaty with China and in what form is a matter for the Japanese side. But other countries also have the right to determine their attitude toward this question, with, of course, consideration for the extent to which the Japanese side's statements on its intention to develop peaceful friendly relations with all countries are backed by practical deeds.

CUBAN MINISTRY STATEMENT DENIES HARASSMENT OF SOMALIANS

LD191148Y Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 19 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Havana, February 19, TASS--Cuba's Foreign Ministry refuted reports of FRANCE PRESSE, the Associated Press and HSINHUA alleging that the Cuban Government prevents Somalian students studying in Cuba from returning home and does not allow the landing of planes chartered for their transportation. The Government of Cuba, says the statement of the Cuban Foreign Ministry circulated here, did not receive any request to allow the landing of such planes either from the Embassy of Iraq in Havana which represents the interests of Somalia or through other channels. The document stresses that Cuba so far has been giving every assistance for ensuring the swiftest return of Somali students home.

The circulation of false accusations by the afore-mentioned agencies clearly shows their ill intent, the statement says. Witnessing the growing condemnation of the Somali aggression throughout the world, they seek to smear those who disinterestedly gave Somalia all kind of assistance in its economic and social development.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' CONFERENCE OPENS IN HAVANA

LD212330Y Moscow TASS in English 2314 GMT 21 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Havana, February 21, TASS--A consultative conference of the heads of parliamentary groups of socialist countries has started its work in Havana. Taking part in it are representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, the KDPR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and also observers from Vietnam and Laos. The participants in the conference will study questions connected with the forthcoming session of the Interparliamentary Union in Lisbon in March and the third interparliamentary Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe in Vienna in May.

CPSU CONGRATULATES PARAGUAYAN CP ON 50TH ANNIVERSARY

LD182158Y Moscow TASS in English 2107 GMT 18 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 19, TASS--The CPSU Central Committee conveyed fraternal greetings and congratulations to the Central Committee of the Paraguayan Communist Party on the occasion of the Party's 50th jubilee.

Acting in hard conditions of the underground and unceasing repressions, the Paraguayan Communists added vivid pages to the history of the Paraguayan people's struggle against imperialism and local oligarchy, for the liberation of the motherland from the military-fascist tyranny. True to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the Paraguayan Communist Party consistently comes out against any manifestations of contemporary revisionism, for friendship with the CPSU and the Soviet people. The CPSU, all Soviet people solidarise with the Paraguayan people's struggle against the military-dictatorial regime, and wrathfully condemn repressions against communists and democrats. As a result of a wide movement of solidarity with the Paraguayan patriots, the lives of Antonio Maydana, chairman of the Paraguayan Communist Party, Alfredo Alcorta and Julio Rojas, members of the party's central committee, were saved, and they were released from the dungeons of the dictatorship. The CPSU Central Committee is wishing the fraternal Paraguayan Communist Party the strengthening of its ranks and successes in the struggle in the name of freedom, democracy and social progress.

LEADERS SEND CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF KAZAKH MINERS

LD211748Y Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 21 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 21, TASS--The Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR expressed condolences to the families and relatives of miners who were killed in an accident on Monday at the Sokurskaya mine in East Kazakhstan, to workers and engineers who were injured, to the mine's collective and all miners of the Karaganda coal basin. The Government of the USSR and bodies of the Kazakh Republic take measures for relief to those who suffered from the accident, to the families of the deceased miners and for liquidating the consequences of the accident that resulted from a methane explosion.

LITHUANIAN COURT SENTENCES WAR CRIMINAL TO DEATH

LD211318Y Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 21 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Vilnius, February 21, TASS--The criminal cases collegium of the Supreme Court of Lithuania examined the criminal case of Vintsas Sausaitis, former private of nazi Sonderkommand, who is charged with mass annihilation of civilians during the nazi occupation of this Soviet Baltic republic.

During the investigation it turned out that Sausaitis voluntarily joined the police and then the Sonderkommand that was set up by the occupiers for annihilation of population. After the war he has been in hiding under a false identity.

Documents and witness testimony fully exposed the fascist butcher. It is with his participation that over a hundred thousand Soviet people and citizens of other states--Poles and Frenchmen--were shot to death in Panaeryai, a suburb of Vilnius. Former members of the Sonderkommand, in particular Juozas Mekishyus, Vladas Butkunas, and Viktoras Galvanauskas, who are serving their sentences in the Polish People's Republic, testified that during the mass annihilation actions Sausaitis showed a particular fierceness.

Petj Yankovskiy who worked as a Paneryai station master told the court that Sausaitis and his accomplices used to appear at the station with bags full of belongings of the killed and sold them out. Antanas Chibiras, a pensioner, a former forester, testified that Sausaitis and others had beat their victims with rifle butts before shooting them down and had once shot to death an injured five-year old child point-blank. The shootings of people were conducted by the Sonderkommand in other places of Lithuania too.

Sausaitis fully confessed his guilt. The war criminal was sentenced to capital punishment--execution by firing squad.

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON PEOPLE'S CONTROL MEETING

The following is a correction to the item entitled "Pelshe Attends People's Control Meeting in Tbilisi," which was published in the 21 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 5:

Headline should now read "Pelshe Attends People's Control Meeting in Moscow."

Line two should read ...has been held in the capital. the meeting, devoted . . .

SALYUT-SOYUZ CREW CARRIES OUT TESTS ON CRYOGENIC SYSTEM

LD211922Y Moscow TASS in English 1842 GMT 21 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Flight control centre, February 21, TASS--According to the flight programme, tests of a closed-cycle cryogenic system intended for obtaining the temperature of liquid helium (minus 269 degrees centigrade) were held on board the orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-27.

The temperature of liquid helium is obtained in the system through the functioning of a compressor, of two gas refrigerating machines, intermediate heart exchangers and through the use at the decisive stage of the effect of the cooling of gas when it passes through expanding throttle valve.

The purpose of the cryogenic system is cooling the receivers of emission of a sub-millimetre telescope installed at the station. During technical experiments, the cosmonauts switched on and adjusted the submillimetre telescope. With the use of the cooling system, the temperature was maintained at the level of minus 269 degrees centigrade throughout the time of the telescope's functioning.

The tests of the first space cryogenic system passed successfully and confirmed the correctness of solutions used in its development.

A biological experiment for studying the effects of the factors of the space flight on peculiarities of cell division in sprouts of higher plants was started onborad the orbital complex.

According to the data of telemetrical information and reports of the cosmonauts, the onboard systems of the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-27 function normally. The cosmonauts feel well.

Experiment With Alloys

LD211230Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 21 Feb 78 LD

[Summary] Last week Cosmonauts Romanenko and Grechko carried out experiments using the Splav alloy equipment. Here is Doctor of Technical Sciences [Sergey Dmitriyevich Grishin:

[Begin recording] The Splav equipment, which was delivered to Salyut by Progress-1, consists of an electric heating chamber, a control panel and a set of capsules containing the materials for testing. The heating chamber has three heating areas: a hot area which can maintain a temperature of up to 1,100 degrees centigrade, a cold area with a maximum temperature of 600-700 degrees centigrade, and a gradient area which is capable of a linear temperature change from the maximum to the minimum temperature. The capsules containing the materials under investigation are placed in each of the heating chamber areas. Each capsule contains three crystal ampulses which fuse at high temperature. As a result monocrystals are formed in the gradient area, while in the hot and cold areas three-dimensional crystallization takes place and the ingots thus formed will be studied later on earth.

The materials used in the experiments are various artificial semiconductor materials, for example, aluminum-antimony combinations. Studies will be made later of the possibilities of obtaining alloys of materials which have substantially different densities, for example, alloys based on aluminum and tungsten.

Such experiments are not possible on earth since a uniform alloy will not be formed due to the different weights, for instance of the aluminum and tungsten. In the absence of gravity, however, an alloy that has a greater strength than steel will be formed. Another experiment of practical interest is that of impregnating porous molybdenum with gallium to form a superconductor. This again would be difficult to carry out on earth due to the difference in the specific gravities of the two elements. [end recording]

AIRBORNE ARCTIC EXPEDITION SEVER-30 BEGINS

LD2114O4Y Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 21 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Leningrad, February 21, TASS--Over one million kilometres have to be covered by the members of the airborne high latitude expedition Sever-30 (North-30), which started in Leningrad today.

Landings on drifting ice floes will be made in the Arctic Ocean, including the geographical North Pole, to conduct various observations of Arctic nature. The program has been designed for three months, a period when the ice is still comparatively smooth and strong enough to bear aircraft.

These explorations are being conducted under the long-term national program "polar experiment", said the head of the expedition, Mikhail Krasnoperov, a scientist with great experience in polar tours and wintering. For five years we are measuring at one and the same points the parameters of the water and atmosphere regimens, are testing and checking mathematical models of natural processes on the "white cap" of the planet. This is necessary for dependable weather and climate forecasts in the vast expanses of the entire northern hemisphere of the plant.

Besides scientific tasks, the expedition has been instructed to relieve wintering parties and to carry more than 60 tons of cargoes to the North Pole-22 and North Pole-21 stations drifting on ice floes. The former, moving along a gigantic arc, approached the boundaries of the Beaufort Sea in the area of the Canadian Arctic archipelago. The latter moves along a zigzag line from east to west, approaching the geographical North Pole.

One of the exciting and important stages of the Sever-30 expedition will be a thorough air reconaissance of the new transport route across the high latitudes of the central polar basin from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. The possibility of such voyages on shorter and more economical routes was proved in August last year by the historic trip of the atomic icebreaker Arktika to the North Pole. Soviet seamen and polar explorers early this summer are going to carry out the first-ever transpolar escorting of merchant men from Murmansk to the Bering Sea through an area near the pole. The new Soviet atomic icebreaker Sibir will lead this operation.

BRIEFS

ARCTIC COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM--An Ekran space communications system has started functioning in the Arctic settlement of Tenkeli, 200 km from the Arctic Ocean. The inhabitants--miners and geologists--will now be able to watch central television programs direct from Moscow. Thanks to Orbita stations and the Ekran space communications system, more than 70 percent of the area of Yakutia is covered by television. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 19 Feb 78 LD]

MARSHAL MOSKALENKO WRITES ON ARMED FORCES ANNIVERSARY

IZVESTIYA Article

LD212118Y Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 21 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 21, TASS--Celebrating the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy, the Soviet people with profound respect pay tribute to those who stand guard over their peaceful work, who defended the land of the October with arms in hand, Marshal of the Soviet Union Kirill Moskalenko writes today in IZVESTIYA.

In conditions of great difficulties, disarray in economy, hunger and mutinies, the party of communists has created the army of a new type, the article says. For the first time in history, this army was meant not for oppressing the country's peoples and seizing lands of others but for upholding the gains and freedom of the working people. It was the army of workers and peasants, manifesting their unbreakable union, fraternal friendship of the peoples and proletarian internationalism, the army with indomitable and inexhaustible moral, political and spiritual strength, the marshal said.

The results of the Great Patriotic War showed convincingly that there are no forces that could win over socialism. This is a formidable warning to new aggressors, Kirill Moskalenko writes.

The rout of the fascist Germany and militarist Japan to which the main contribution was made by Soviet soldiers had a great impact on the world and opened new pages in mankind's history. Correlation of class forces and the political map of the world have changed irreversibly, the world socialist system has been formed and many peoples took the road of social progress, the article says.

The CPSU has always regarded peace as the most important condition for the construction of new society. But there are forces whom such developments do not suit, Moskalenko writes. This is why, while actively upholding the cause of peace we declare persistently for disarmament, for ending the arms race which now reached the unprecedented scope. The aggressive circles step up military preparations, create new weapons, seek to deploy in Europe neutron bombs. And all this is being done under the pretext of so-called "Soviet menace", the article says.

An explosive situation exists in a number of areas of the world. Wars and armed conflicts broke out in the world more than one hundred times over the past 32 years. The Peking leaders have teamed up with the adversaries of peace and international detente. All this calls for our timeless vigilance and constant concern for the strengthening of the country's defence potential, Marshal Moskalenko said.

PRAVDA Article

LD201048Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 20 Feb 78 LD

[From the PRAVDA review]

[Text] Moskalenko, deputy defense minister of the USSR and marshal of the Soviet Union, has contributed an article devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces. Remarkable, famous names have been inscribed in the heroic annals of our army and navy, he writes. The name of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is in the forefront of these names.

I was fortunate enough to meet him for the first time during the Great Patriotic War in the Kiev region at the end of 1943. By that time, the first Ukrainian front troops, carrying out their offensive in the southwest, had broken the defenses of the eastern rampart on the Dnepr and liberated the Soviet Ukraine's capital. It was decided to transfer the 18th Army, the 1st Guards and the 1st Tank Army to the Sluch bridgehead to attack further.

During the preparations for the operation I became acquainted with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who at that time occupied the post of head of the Political Section of the 18th Army. There was plenty of work and, Moskalenko writes, the calm and industriousness of the head of 18th Army's Political Section, his boldness and decisiveness in judgment and action made a great impression on us all.

It was felt at once that he had rich party-political experience in work and that he had a broad knowledge of operative questions. Later the front troops, including the 18th and the 38th armies, cooperated closely in the Proskrov-Chernovtsy operation and successfully carried out the Lvov-Sandomierz offensive operation, having smashed a large group of enemy troops. Our armies were together until the end of the war and I have very warm recollections of many meetings with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, which were always businesslike and cordial.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's recollections of the front, Malaya Zemlya, have been published during the preparations for the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces. They have aroused an extensive and interested reaction. These are notes of a political worker, notes of a soldier. This is the word coming from a man who knows well what war is and who therefore struggles indefatigably for the peace and happiness of peoples.

ADMIRAL GRISHANOV COMMENTS ON ROLE OF ARMY, NAVY

LD212344Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2100 GMT 21 Feb 78 LD

[Text] February 23d marks Soviet Army and Navy Day. This year the armed forces celebrate their 60th anniversary. Now for the occasion here's a word from Adm Vasiliy Grishanov, a top navy man. [voice recording fading to English translation]

The Soviet Army and Navy are celebrating their jubilee at the time when the social and political life of our country still bears the impression of the celebrations marking the 60th anniversary of the socialist revolution in our country, Admiral Grishanov says. Soviet soldiers faced their first severe trial during the Civil War and foreign intervention when, in effect, the fate of the Soviet Government was at stake. The revolutionary workers and farmers were able to defeat the counterrevolutionaries and foreign invaders thanks to the genius of the founder of the Soviet state, Lenin, and the organizational role of the Communist Party.

The people showed their determination to defend their revolutionary gains and displayed great patriotism during the war against Nazi Germany. The war that lasted from 1941 until 1945 was the hardest trial of all for the Soviet people. At stake was not only the fate of their own country but also world civilization. Having won a victory of world historic significance over Nazi Germany and militarist Japan the Soviet people defended their socialist gains and saved mankind from fascist enslavement.

At present the Soviet Army and Navy are developed with an eye to the complex and contradictory international situation. The general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, President Leonid Brezhnev, is playing a great personal role in carrying out step by step the Soviet peace program adopted at the 24th Communist Party Congress and elaborated at the 25th congress.

Socialism and peace are indivisible. The underlying principle of Soviet foreign policy is to insure peace. Thanks to its efforts and those of the socialist countries positive changes in international relations have taken place in recent years. Tension has been eased considerably. Mutual understanding and respect between nations have grown. But what is most important, as Leonid Brezhnev emphasized, is that the danger of a new big war has been staved off. The nations are breathing more freely and can look to the future with great hope.

All this has been accomplished thanks to the efforts of the Soviet Union, of all the countries of the socialist community. The Soviet Communist Party and Government have urged all states and governments to back up political relaxation with military relaxation, to stop the arms race mounting in the world and to advance to the great goal of complete and general disarmament.

At the same time neither the Soviet Union nor any other socialist country can afford to ignore the imperialist military preparations against them. The creative endeavor of the Soviet people and the peoples of fraternal socialist countries must and shall be reliably protected. The Soviet Armed Forces are equipped with advanced weapons, the newest aircraft, warships, tanks and armored vehicles, missiles and artillery. The country is a major naval power. Its mighty fleet, equipped with missiles, can protect the national interests on the high seas.

Together with the Soviet Armed Forces there are the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries always ready to defend socialism, peace and security. Imbued with Lenin's ideas of internationalism, with the principles of military and political cooperation between socialist states, the Warsaw Pact provides a reliable guarantee for the defense of the gains of socialism. Soviet Army and Navy men feel themselves an integral part of the nation. They are politically aware and wholeheartedly support the Communist Party's home and foreign policy. The Soviet Armed Forces are fulfilling their sacred constitutional duty to the people with dignity. They stand guard over their socialist land to enable the Soviet people to live in peace, to build communism and to consolidate universal peace.

In conclusion, Adm Vasiliy Grishanov said these days we have been receiving hearty greetings from soldiers of the fraternal armed forces, from working people of various countries, and I want to thank them for those warm greetings.

GENERAL PAVLOVSKIY EXPLAINS TASKS OF ARMED FORCES

LD211202Y Moscow TASS in English 1146 GMT 21 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 21, TASS--The Armed Forces of the Soviet Union are a powerful body of staunch, courageous and able defenders of the homeland, men discharging with credit with their patriotic and internationalist duties and boundlessly loyal to the party and the people. This is the main result of the development of the army and the navy in the course of sixty years, General of the Army Pavlovskiy, commander-in-chief of the land forces, said to a TASS correspondent.

Immediately after the victory over German fascism, the CPSU and the Soviet Government put the task of achieving a lasting and peaceful settlement on the order of the day. The Soviet Union has been systematically cutting its military spending, thus proving its desire to live in peace. But the NATO leaders, using an anti-Soviet slander campaign as a cover-up, are pressing ahead with the arms race.

In these conditions the Soviet Union has to strengthen its defence capability and enhance its combat preparedness, the general said.

The CPSU and its Central Committee are doing everything necessary to keep the armed forces up to date. Much credit for this goes to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, chairman of the Council of the USSR Defence Council, marshal of the Soviet Union, Leonid Brezhnev. It is perfectly natural for us, armymen and navymen, the general said, for the veterans of the Great Patriotic War that Leonid Brezhnev has been awarded the Order of Victory, the highest military decoration. Leonid Brezhnev travelled all the fiery road of war--from its difficult beginning to the victorious end--in the ranks of the armed forces.

Keeping the combat preparedness of the Soviet Armed Forces at a high level is not only in the interests of our state but also in the interests of the entire socialist community and objectively helps strengthen world peace, the commander-in-chief stressed.

GENERAL SOKOLOV PROMOTED TO MARSHAL OF SOVIET UNION

LD1702l4Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 17 Feb 78 LD

[Text] By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Army Gen Sergey Leonidovich Sokolov has been given the military rank of marshal of the Soviet Union.

MILITARY COMMANDERS RECEIVE AWARDS FOR EXCELLENCE

LD211602Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Feb 78 LD

[Text] For the skillful commanding of the troops, for courage, heroism and bravery shown in the struggle against the German fascist occupiers in the years of the Great Patriotic War, for a great contribution to the training and increasing of the combat readiness of troops in the postwar period, and in connection with the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has honored prominent Soviet military commanders with high awards.

Hero of the Soviet Union, Marshal of the Soviet Union Moskalenko has been awarded the Order of Lenin and a second Gold Star Medal. A bronze bust will be erected at the hero's birthplace.

The title Hero of the Soviet Union has been awarded to Marshal of Aviation Agaltsov, Army General Yepishev, Colonel General Zheltov, to Army Generals Kazakov, Radziyevskiy, Tyulenev and Shkadov, to Colonel General of Aviation Babayev, and to Lieutenant General of Aviation Dolnikov. The title Hero of the Soviet Union has also been awarded to retired Lieutenant General Russiyanov.

The title Hero of Socialist Labor has been awarded to Colonel of the Medical Corps Gulyakin and to Colonel General of the Medical Corps Smirnov.

For successes in combat and political training, maintenance of a high combat readiness of the troops, mastery of complex combat equipment [tekhnika] and in connection with the armed forces' 60th anniversary, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded orders and medals to a large group of servicemen. Among those who received awards are frontrankers of combat and political training, commanders, political workers, engineers and technicians, representatives of all types of troops.

For great services in the armed defense of the Soviet motherland and for successes scored in combat and political training, orders of the USSR have also been awarded to a number of formations, units, military educational establishments and establishments of the USSR Armed Forces.

OGARKOV, KULIKOV GREET FOREIGN MILITARY DELEGATIONS

LD211732Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 21 Feb 78 LD

[Text] At the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR defense minister, military delegations from the following socialist countries arrived in Moscow today for the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the USSR Armed Forces:

The Bulgarian People's Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Vietnamese Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Cuba, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Romanian Socialist Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The delegations were met at the airport by Marshals of the Soviet Union Ogarkov and Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense ministers; USSR deputy defense ministers and other officials.

Ustinov Presents Awards

LD221105Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 22 Feb 78 LD

[Text] Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR defense minister and marshal of the Soviet Union, on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today presented jubilee medals--60 years of the USSR Armed Forces--to the leaders of the military delegations of the fraternal armies of Bulgaria, Army General Dzhurov; Hungary, General Colonel Czinege; the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Colonel General Cao Van Khanh; the GDR, Army General Hoffmann; the DPRK, Army General O Chin U; the Republic of Cuba, Division General Casas Regueiro; Mongolia, Army General Dorj; Poland, Army General Jaruzelski; Romania, Colonel General Coman; Czechoslovakia, Army General Dzur; Yugoslavia, Army General Ljubicic.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov warmly congratulated those who received the awards. In honor of the jubilee, the leaders of the delegations of the fraternal armies presented memorial gifts to the USSR Armed Forces.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). Annual subscription including occasional supplements is, for the first volume, $125 paper/$100 fiche; each additional area volume up to seven, $70 paper/$60 fiche; all eight volumes $575 paper/$500 fiche. Foreign subscription for the first volume $160 paper/$125 fiche; each additional area volume up to seven, $70 paper/$60 fiche; all eight volumes for $610 paper/$525 fiche. Each additional paper or fiche subscription beyond eight is $50. The volumes are: I—People's Republic of China; II—Eastern Europe; III—Soviet Union; IV—Asia & Pacific; V—Middle East & North Africa; VI—Latin America; VII—Western Europe; VIII—Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date, and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

N T I S

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151

50